NEW MEXICO ANNUAL MANPOWER PLANNING REPORT

INDUSTRY DATA

LABOR FORCE DATA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

OCCUPATIONAL DATA

NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

TONEY ANAYA, GOVERNOR

NEW MEXICO
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

IMOGENE LINDSAY, SECRETARY

PREPARED IN JUNE OF 1986 BY THE

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

ROBERT L. WELLS, CHIEF

MAJOR CONTRIBUTOR TO THE REPORT:

JIM BERNARDONI, ECONOMIC ANALYST

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS - 6097

POST OFFICE BOX 1928

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87103

TELEPHONE: (505) 841-8645

NEW MEXICO ANNUAL MANPOWER PLANNING REPORT

PURPOSE

The Annual Manpower Planning Report is issued prior to the start of each program year by the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis of the New Mexico Employment Security Department. These reports are intended to aid human resource planners by providing information on the current and expected labor market conditions by area, industry and occupation, and on the characteristics of the persons who compose the labor market. Under Executive Order No. 83-27 dated May 17, 1983, the New Mexico Employment Security Department has been assigned responsibility for oversight and management of New Mexico's statewide comprehensive labor market and occupational supply and demand information system. This meets the requirements specified under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) that a considerable array of Labor Market Information (LMI) be developed that will lead to a comprehensive "labor market and occupational supply and demand information system."

The Department maintains several extensive LMI data collection and analysis programs which relate to various sections of the Act requiring:

I. Labor force, population, poverty and related socioeconomic data for administrative and allocation purposes, and

II. A comprehensive cost-efficient labor market and occupational supply and demand information system which meets state needs, is in line with federal standards, provides projections of occupational potential growth, and publishes labor market, occupational and career information.

Contained in this report is labor market information data to aid in program planning and operations. Much of this information is available in greater detail from the New Mexico Employment Security Department's Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis. A list of section publications (with content descriptions), and a description of section programs, are shown on pages 1 through 3. For those required data items not readily available, the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis will prepare estimates subject to staffing and time availability. Major projects involving survey or extensive work can be conducted under contract.

Area Coverage

The state is divided into three major service delivery areas (SDAs) for the distribution and administration of the funds provided under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). The first is the Bernalillo County SDA which comprises all of Bernalillo County. The second is the Navajo Nation SDA which comprises all sub-county regions of the Navajo Nation. The counties involved are Bernalillo, Cibola, McKinley, San Juan, Socorro and Valencia. The third is the Balance of State SDA which encompasses the rest of the state. Where practical, data has been provided for all service delivery areas.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS - OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS . . . . . PG. 1

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIRECTORY . . . . . PGS. 2 AND 3

POPULATION AND GEOGRAPHIC DATA . . . . . PGS. 4 THRU 22

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY AND LABOR FORCE DATA . . . . . PGS. 23 THRU 66

LONG-TERM OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION . . . . . PGS. 67 THRU 73

SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION . . . . . PGS. 74 THRU 81

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE POTENTIAL JOB OPENINGS . . . . . PGS. 82 THRU 83

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME . . . . . PGS. 84 THRU 89

POVERTY IN NEW MEXICO, 1979 . . . . . PGS. 90 THRU 94

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT - DESCRIPTION OF PURPOSE AND SELECTED TARGET GROUP DATA . . . . . PGS. 95 THRU 104

TECHNICAL NOTES, DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATORY MATERIALS . . . . . PGS. 105 THRU 110

NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS

MANAGEMENT

Plans, directs, coordinates, and evaluates technical programs for data collection, analysis, and dissemination. Exercises financial management of labor market information resources. Provides section training and liaison with other state and federal agencies, including appointment as Cooperating Representative to the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and designation as Chairman of SOICC Technical Steering Committee.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES)

Performs continuing employer surveys and prepares current monthly estimates of nonagricultural employment by industry, hours of work, and earnings for New Mexico and the Albuquerque MSA. Prepares employment data for the Las Cruces and Santa Fe MSAs.

LABOR AREA DATA AND ANALYSIS

Develops, collects, projects, analyzes and disseminates labor area information and data regarding employment, unemployment, and related economic factors. Prepares federally-required reports for areas qualifying for financial assistance. Updates Affirmative Action packages. Prepares special studies, as appropriate.

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION AND PLANNING DATA

Develops, analyzes, and disseminates long and short-range occupational projections, labor shortages, surpluses, and detailed socioeconomic data for planning. Conducts wage survey activities and special studies, as appropriate.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (OES) (Contract)

Determines occupational staffing patterns of state industries by means of employer surveys, including: sample selection, survey, follow-up, manual and automated data processing, statistical analysis, publication, dissemination, and organization of information into a forecasting data base.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE POTENTIAL (ESP)

Develops computerized programs to determine turnover and new hires by industry from U.I. base documents. Disseminates localized ESP data and studies to ESD staff for job development, employer relations, state and area placement penetration rates and other functions.

How to Look for A Job Guides.
Pamphlets prepared in cooperation with the Department of Education and listing general economic information, major employers, and kinds of jobs found in various New Mexico communities. Available for Alamogordo-Ruidoso, Albuquerque, Artesia-Carlsbad, Clovis, Espanola-Los Alamos, Farmington, Gallup, Grants-Belen, Hobbs-Lovington, Las Cruces, Las Vegas-Wagon Mound, Raton-Clayton, Roswell, Santa Fe and Silver City.

MANPOWER PLANNING

JTPA - Annual Manpower Planning Report
A report providing socio-economic data for the State, Albuquerque MSA, and other substate regions with an industrial, occupational, and area economic outlook for the upcoming fiscal year.

SPECIAL REPORTS

Women Workers in New Mexico
Report provides data on women by industry, occupation, and income with narrative analysis. (Data in publication largely based on 1980 census).

Large Employers in New Mexico by County and Large Employers in the Albuquerque Area.
Lists giving names, addresses and phone numbers by industry.

UI Quarterly Review
Quarterly compilation and analysis of State unemployment insurance statistics by county. Claimant characteristics provided include sex, race, industry, occupation, and usual weekly earnings.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION DATA FOR EMPLOYERS

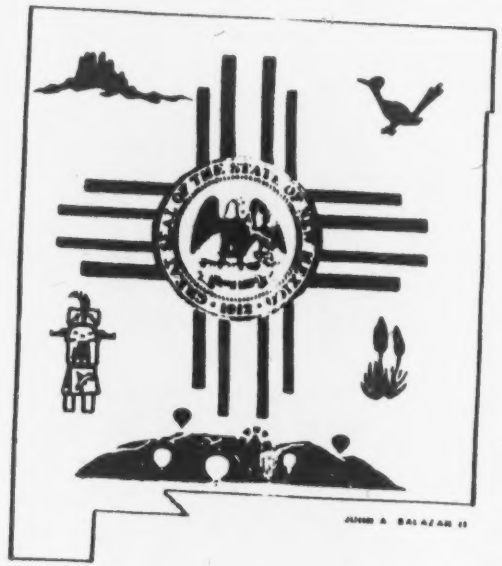
Affirmative Action Information.
Data tables with women and minority labor force statistics based on 1980 census. Separate pamphlets available for New Mexico and 31 substate areas. Specify area desired.

****

NOTE:

Contact the New Mexico Employment Security Department, Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis for copies of any of the above publications, or for addition to a mailing list.

THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET



INFORMATION DIRECTORY

****

A list of economic & statistical publications available at no charge from:

New Mexico Employment Security Department
Bureau of Economic Research & Analysis
P. O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

Phone: (505) 841-8645

April 1986

LABOR MARKET TERMINOLOGY & SOURCES

Basic Concepts - Unemployment, Employment, Labor Force.
Pamphlet explaining commonly used terms found in labor market publications. Also includes brief description of how labor force statistics are prepared and lists major national, regional, and New Mexico labor statistics publications.

GENERAL LABOR MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

New Mexico Labor Market Review.
Monthly publication with statewide and local area labor force, employment and unemployment estimates, employment by industry, average weekly earnings and significant labor market developments. Includes preliminary labor force estimates for 32 substate areas. (Mailing list available).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table A. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Rate.
Monthly data tables. Available statewide and 32 substate areas. Specify calendar year(s) desired. (Mailing list for periodic updates).

Table B. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (JOBS).
Monthly data tables for each year. Available by major industry for each of 29 counties. (Does not include Statewide, Albuquerque, Las Cruces or Santa Fe areas). Specify calendar year(s) desired. (Mailing list for periodic updates).

Table C. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Rate, 1970-1985.
U. S., Statewide, and 32 substate areas. Annual averages, 1970-1985.

Table D. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment 1970-1985.
Annual averages for the period 1970-1985, includes U. S., Statewide, and 32 substate areas.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment.
Monthly and annual average data by detailed industry. Publications for:

A. New Mexico (1939 - 1985)
B. Albuquerque Area (Bernalillo County) (1975 - 1985)
C. Las Cruces Area (Dona Ana County) (1974 - 1985)
D. Santa Fe Area (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties) (1980 - 1985)

Facts And Figures
An annual publication providing number of employing units and number of workers by establishment size by industry for state and counties.

EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings Estimates.
Monthly and annual averages. Has average weekly earnings, average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for selected industries. Publications for:

A. New Mexico
B. Albuquerque Area

Albuquerque Small Employer Wage Survey.
Annual report showing entry, average, and ranges of pay for about 100 skills in companies of 10-100 employees.

Covered Employment and Wages
Quarterly publication providing employment and wage data by industry for all New Mexico counties for employers covered under the Unemployment Compensation Law.

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION

New Mexico Occupational Manpower Needs to 1990.
Report giving expected annual numerical job openings for about 600 occupational groups statewide and in Albuquerque with narrative analysis. Also includes information on employment changes by industry and on job characteristics.

Jobs to 1990.
Pamphlet summarizing, in a simplified manner, the job outlook nationally, and for New Mexico and Albuquerque. Intended primarily for students.

New Mexico Current Occupational Supply/Demand Summary.
Semi-annual report listing job shortages and applicant surpluses for 20 cities.

Area Job Market Flyers.
Single page reference pamphlet providing information and tips on finding jobs. For New Mexico, Albuquerque, Farmington, Roswell, Santa Fe and Silver City.

POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT SUMMARIES

New Mexico is the fifth largest state in the nation based on land area and, yet, according to the 1980 Census, ranks only thirty-seventh based on population. This is due to the fact that the state is very sparsely populated with only 10.7 persons per square mile as compared to the national population density of 57.4 persons per square mile. New Mexico's population in 1985 was estimated at 1,462,600, up 12.2 percent from the 1980 population of 1,303,303. Projections for the state's population predict a 12 percent increase from 1985 to 1990 when the population will reach an estimated 1,637,000. It is interesting to note that in a recent study, New Mexico was projected to have the sixth fastest population growth rate in the nation through the year 1990.

The state's economic recovery which began in 1983 continued into 1984, when total nonagricultural employment increased by 23,300 or almost 5 percent. This represents the largest increase in nonagricultural employment since 1978. The unemployment situation in New Mexico also improved dramatically in 1984 with the number of unemployed at 47,000, down 15,000 or 24 percent from 1983. This is, of course, reflected in the unemployment rate which dropped from 10.1 percent in 1983 to 7.5 percent in 1984. Total nonagricultural employment continued to increase in 1985, although at a slower pace. In 1985 total nonagricultural employment reached 646,000, an increase of 17,000 or 2.7 percent, compared to the 5 percent increase experienced in 1984. Much of

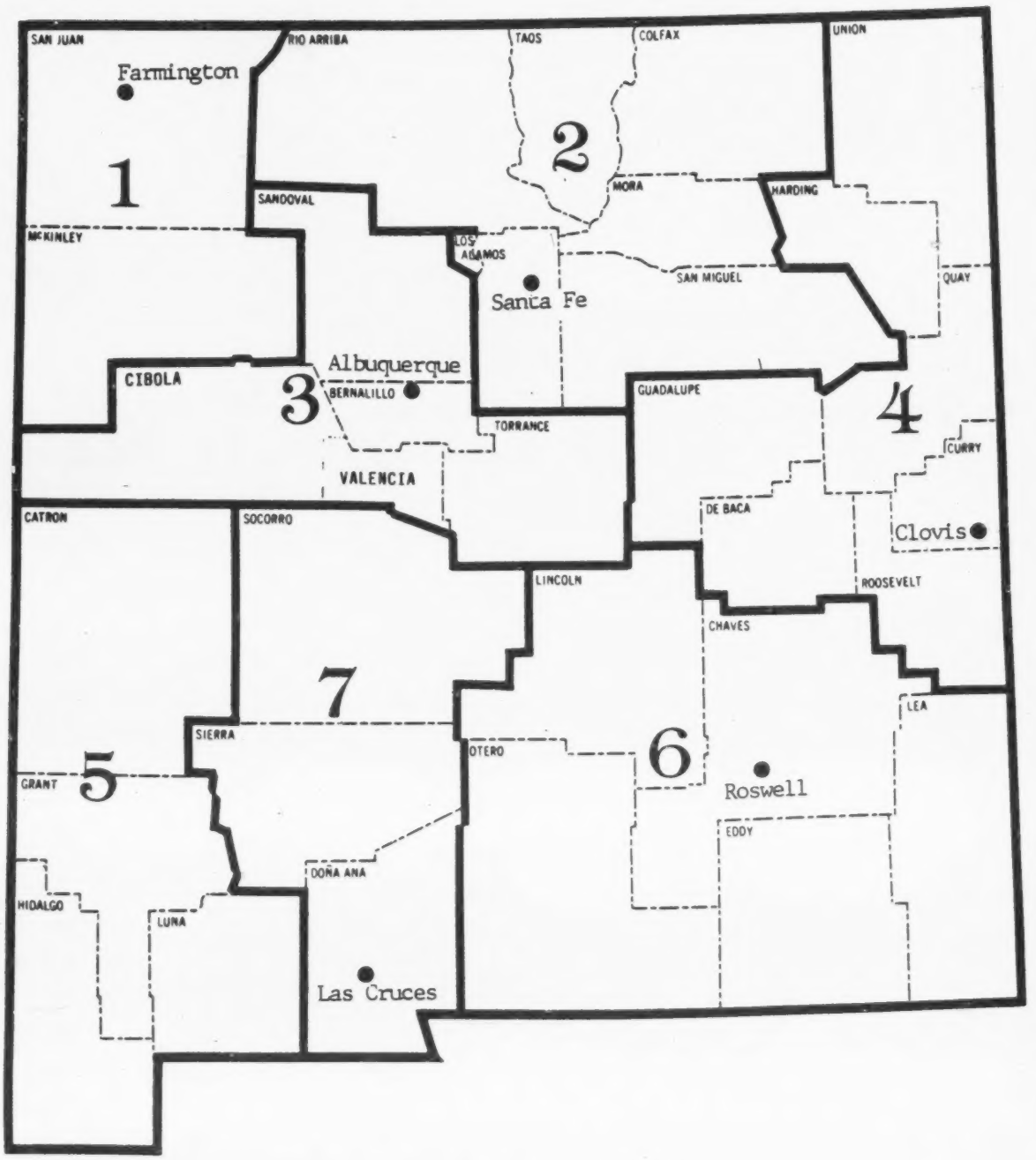
this slowdown can be attributed to the further decline of the mining industry. This economic slowdown is also apparent in the number of unemployed, which increased by 10,000 or 21 percent, resulting in an annual unemployment rate of 8.8 percent.

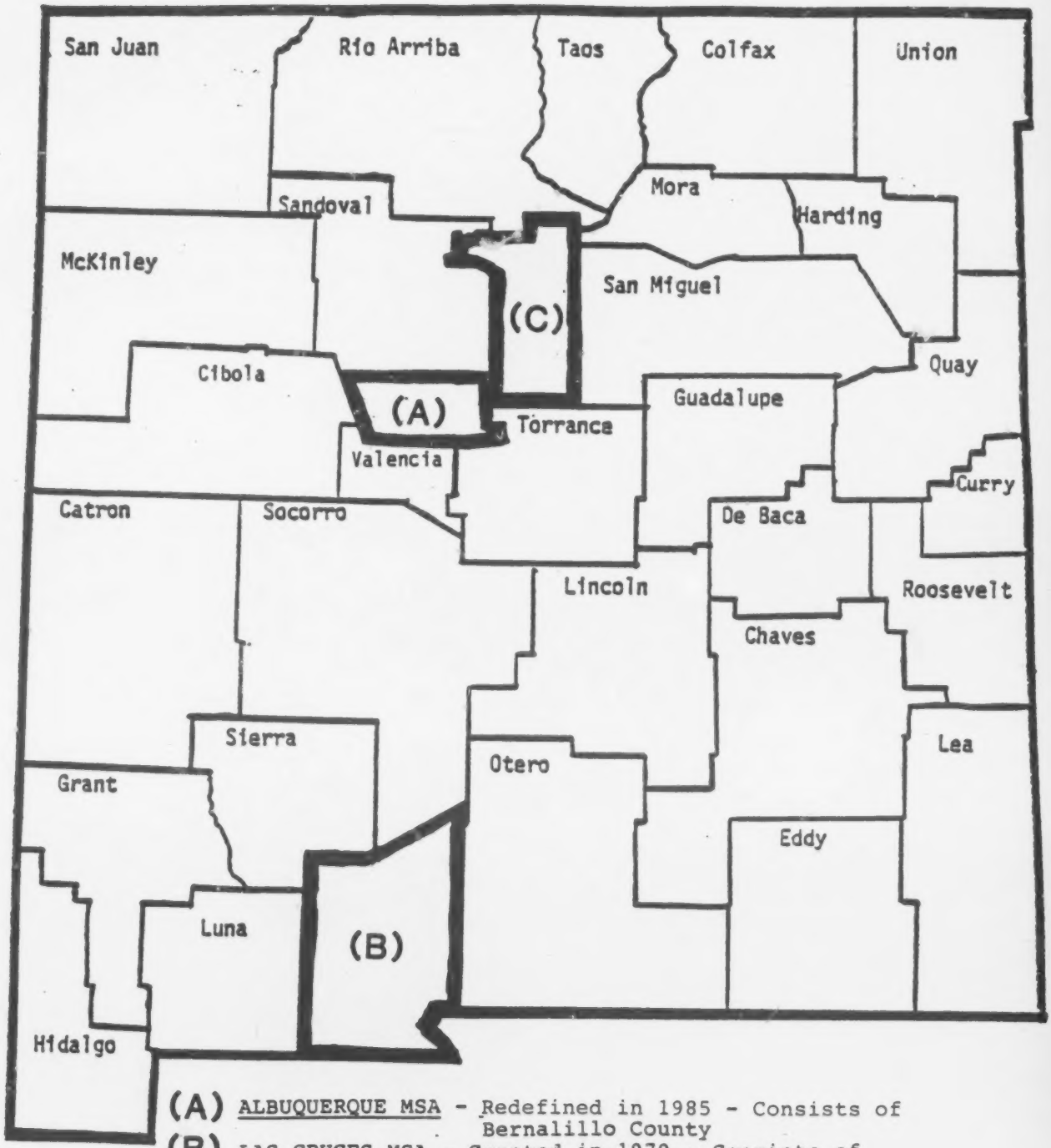
New Mexico's economic growth over the next two years will vary by industrial sector. The mining industry is expected to continue its weak performance due to low demand, low prices, and foreign competition. With interest rates expected to continue a slow descent through 1987, construction should continue to recover and grow, although at a slower rate than that seen in 1984. Of course, factors such as the budget deficit could adversely affect interest rates and, therefore, this trend. The service industries are expected to show continued strong growth due primarily to growth in the hotel/motel, medical facilities (ie. nursing homes, treatment centers, etc.) and tourism sub-sectors. Much of the growth in tourism will be the result of lower gas prices and the fears associated with foreign travel. The trade sector will continue to grow, but at slower rates through 1987. Much of this continued growth is due to the increased spending power provided by rising per capita incomes, lower oil prices and a low rate of inflation. A table showing current and historical Consumer Price Index (CPI) data is given on page 89. The CPI is often used to calculate the rate of inflation. It is worth noting that in the first four months of 1986 the CPI has actually decreased. This is the first time in over twenty years that this has occurred. New Mexicans, however, will not experience as great an increase in per capita income as

the nation as a whole due to the loss of high-paying mining jobs. Manufacturing is projected to experience stronger growth in 1987 and 1988 at higher rates than seen in 1985 due to the expected recovery of the semiconductor industry. This should result in the completion of Intel's plants in Rio Rancho, the resumption of construction at Monolithic Memories' new plant and ground-breaking for Signetics' new facility. Manufacturing employment in 1986, however, will remain relatively flat. Unemployment remained stable through the first half of 1985, hovering around 9 percent. From July through September the rate declined, reaching the 8.4 percent level. Since September, the unemployment rate increased, reaching 9.2 percent in March of 1986. The unemployment rate is expected to remain at this level through most of 1986 and 1987.

Despite economic growth, poverty remains a persistent and major problem in the state and is disproportionately concentrated in rural areas and among minority groups. Over 225,500 people or over 17 percent of the New Mexico population in 1979 lived under the poverty level income. Nearly 50,000 or 14 percent of New Mexico families had less than a poverty level income, resulting in one of the highest poverty rates in the country. Furthermore, New Mexico is one of the lowest per capita income states, ranked forty-first out of the fifty states.

State Planning Districts





(A) ALBUQUERQUE MSA - Redefined in 1985 - Consists of Bernalillo County

(B) LAS CRUCES MSA - Created in 1979 - Consists of Dona Ana County

(C) SANTA FE MSA - Created in 1986 - Consists of Los Alamos and Santa Fe Counties

THE POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO

THE POPULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO

(In Thousands)
Mid-Year Population Estimates 1970 Through 1985

Year	New Mexico	United States
1970	1,017	203,302
1975	1,160	215,465
1980	1,303	226,546
1981	1,334	229,518
1982	1,367	231,786
1983	1,399	234,023
1984	1,424	236,158
1985	1,463	239,283

The population of New Mexico has grown from 1,017,000 in 1970 to 1,463,000 in 1985, an increase of 446,000 or almost 44 percent. During the same period the population of the United States increased by just 18 percent. Between 1980 and 1985 the population of New Mexico increased by 160,000 or 12 percent. Population projections for the state show an expected 23 percent increase between 1985 and 1995 and a 17 percent increase from 1995 to the year 2005. It should be noted that the population figures provided may vary slightly due to the inclusion of different data series.

The four fastest growing counties in New Mexico from 1980 to 1984 were Lincoln (23.2%), Valencia (21.4%), San Juan (17.4%) and Lea (17.3%). Three counties in New Mexico accounted for almost 50 percent of the total growth; Bernalillo, Dona Ana, and San Juan. State, planning district and county population estimates for 1980 and 1984 are given on page 20.

The 1980 and 1984 population figures for cities are given on pages 21 and 22. Albuquerque is the state's largest city with 350,575 or one quarter of the state's population. Santa Fe is the state's second largest city with 52,274, Las Cruces is third with 50,275 and Roswell is fourth with 45,702.

The New Mexico racial/ethnic distribution reflects the Southwestern culture with a disproportionately high percentage of Native American and Hispanic populations and an extremely low Black population as compared to the entire nation. The tables provided on the next page give a percentage comparison of the United States and New Mexico racial/ethnic distributions in 1980. For purposes of statistical comparison a new set of tables showing racial/ethnic distributions by race <u>not including Hispanics</u> has also been provided. Since the racial categories in the first table include people of Hispanic origin (ie. persons in the White and other categories can also be Hispanic) it does not provide an even proportional distribution by racial/ethnic categories, but instead, tends to overstate the proportion of persons in our state who are White and understate the proportion who are Hispanic. It should also be noted that for the purposes of program planning and allocation or for program evaluation requirements, the second table will provide percentages which total to 100 percent, while the first table will provide percentages which total to well over 100 percent. More detailed racial/ethnic data, both including and excluding Hispanics, by county is provided on pages 18 and 19.

PERCENTAGE COMPARISON OF THE U.S. AND N.M. POPULATION BY RACE, INCLUDING HISPANICS

Race/Ethnic	New Mexico	United States
White	76.1	83.4
Black	1.8	11.7
Native American	8.2	0.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6	1.6
Races, NEC	13.4	2.5
Hispanic 1/	36.6	6.4

PERCENTAGE COMPARISON OF THE U.S. AND N.M. POPULATIONS BY RACE, NOT INCLUDING HISPANICS

Race/Ethnic	New Mexico	United States
White	53.0	79.6
Black	1.7	11.5
Native American	7.9	2.1 2/
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6	2/
Races, NEC	0.2	0.4
Hispanic 1/	36.6	6.4

1/ Hispanic is an ethnic category and Hispanics may be of any race.

2/ The percentages for Native Americans and Asian/Pacific Islanders have been combined.

The tables on pages 14 and 15 provide population data for selected age groups for New Mexico, Bernalillo County and the balance of the state for 1980. In 1980, New Mexico had a much higher proportion of young people ages 19 and under than did the nation as whole, 36 percent versus 32 percent. This trend has continued through 1985 and is projected to do so through the end of the century. From 1980 to 1984, New Mexico's population under

the age of 5 grew 15.7 percent, compared to the national rate of 9 percent for the same age cohort. For the age cohorts of 5 - 17 and 18 - 24, the growth rate in New mexico either declined more slowly or increased faster than that for the nation (see the table on the next page). The median age of New Mexicans in 1980 was a low 27.4 years compared to the national average of 30.0 years. Only three other states had lower median ages: Utah (24.2), Alaska (26.1) and Wyoming (27.1). The fact that New Mexico has a larger percentage youth population is of prime importance to program planners for a variety of reasons. Foremost among these is the fact that, due to this larger youth population, there will be a greater influx of new entrants into the labor market. To assimilate these youth into the labor market will take the combined efforts of governmental and educational facilities and the private sector.

A COMPARISON OF POPULATION GROWTH RATES,
THE UNITED STATES VERSUS NEW MEXICO, APRIL 1, 1980 THRU JULY 1, 1984

	TOTAL	UNDER 5	5 - 17	18 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 PLUS
United States							
April 1, 1980							
Number	226,546	16,348	47,407	30,022	62,717	44,503	25,549
Percent of Total	100.0%	7.2%	20.9%	13.3%	27.7%	19.6%	11.3%
July 1, 1984							
Number	236,158	17,816	44,872	29,123	71,560	44,746	28,040
Percent of Total	100.0%	7.5%	19.0%	12.3%	30.3%	18.9%	11.9%
Percent Change 1980 - 1984	4.2%	9.0%	-5.3%	-3.0%	14.1%	0.5%	9.7%
New Mexico							
April 1, 1980							
Number	1,303	115	303	178	362	229	116
Percent of Total	100.0%	8.8%	23.3%	13.7%	27.8%	17.6%	8.9%
July 1, 1984							
Number	1,424	133	302	181	422	250	135
Percent of Total	100.0%	9.3%	21.2%	12.7%	29.6%	17.6%	9.5%
Percent Change 1980 - 1984	9.3%	15.7%	-0.3%	1.7%	16.6%	9.2%	16.4%

Source: Bureau of the Census, Estimates of the Population of States, by Age: July 1, 1984.

NEW MEXICO POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1980

	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
Total, All Ages	1,302,894	100.0	642,198	49.3	660,696	50.7
Under 5 Years	114,618	8.8	58,604	51.1	56,014	48.9
5 - 9 Years	109,717	8.4	55,544	50.6	54,173	49.4
10 - 13 Years	89,950	6.9	46,304	51.5	43,646	48.5
14 Years	24,035	1.8	11,880	49.4	12,155	50.6
15 Years	25,451	2.0	13,082	51.4	12,369	48.6
16 Years And Over	939,123	72.1	456,784	48.6	482,339	51.4
16 - 17 Years	53,967	4.1	27,634	51.2	26,333	48.8
18 - 19 Years	52,735	4.0	26,489	50.2	26,246	49.8
20 - 21 Years	51,045	3.9	25,283	49.5	25,762	50.5
22 - 24 Years	74,229	5.7	37,134	50.0	37,095	50.0
25 - 29 Years	115,423	8.9	57,224	49.6	58,199	50.4
30 - 34 Years	103,023	7.9	51,867	50.3	51,156	49.7
35 - 39 Years	77,735	6.0	38,389	49.4	39,346	50.6
40 - 44 Years	66,694	5.1	32,462	48.7	34,232	51.3
45 - 49 Years	61,247	4.7	29,977	48.9	31,270	51.1
50 - 54 Years	60,889	4.7	29,295	48.1	31,594	51.9
55 - 59 Years	58,416	4.5	27,878	47.7	30,538	52.3
60 - 64 Years	48,283	3.7	23,087	47.8	25,196	52.2
65 - 69 Years	42,543	3.3	19,553	46.0	22,990	54.0
70 - 74 Years	31,906	2.4	14,221	44.6	17,685	55.4
75 Years And Over	40,988	3.1	16,291	39.7	24,697	60.3

Source: 1980 Census.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO AND SELECTED AREAS, BY AGE, 1980

	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY		BALANCE OF STATE	
	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
Total, All Ages	1,302,894	419,700	32.2	883,194	67.8
Under 5 Years	114,618	32,219	28.1	82,399	71.9
5 - 9 Years	109,717	30,999	28.3	78,718	71.7
10 - 13 Years	89,950	26,961	30.0	62,989	70.0
14 Years	24,035	7,162	29.8	16,873	70.2
15 Years	25,451	7,448	29.3	18,003	70.7
16 Years And Over	939,123	314,911	33.5	624,212	66.5
16 - 17 Years	53,967	16,830	31.2	37,137	68.8
18 - 19 Years	52,735	17,316	32.8	35,419	67.2
20 - 21 Years	51,045	17,490	34.3	33,555	65.7
22 - 24 Years	74,229	26,594	35.8	47,635	64.2
25 - 29 Years	115,423	41,982	36.4	73,441	63.6
30 - 34 Years	103,023	36,662	35.6	66,361	64.4
35 - 39 Years	77,735	26,829	34.5	50,906	65.5
40 - 44 Years	66,694	21,862	32.8	44,832	67.2
45 - 49 Years	61,247	20,155	32.9	41,092	67.1
50 - 54 Years	60,889	19,910	32.7	40,979	67.3
55 - 59 Years	58,416	20,008	34.3	38,408	65.7
60 - 64 Years	48,283	15,517	32.1	32,766	67.9
65 - 69 Years	42,543	12,998	30.6	29,545	69.4
70 - 74 Years	31,906	9,319	29.2	22,587	70.8
75 Years And Over	40,988	11,439	27.9	29,549	72.1

Source: 1980 Census.

NEW MEXICO, PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION BY AGE, 1980 THROUGH 2005

	1980		1985		1990		1995		2000		2005	
	NUMBERS	PERCENT	NUMBERS	PERCENT	NUMBERS	PERCENT	NUMBERS	PERCENT	NUMBERS	PERCENT	NUMBERS	PERCENT
TOTALS	1,308,900	100.0%	1,462,600	100.0%	1,637,000	100.0%	1,798,900	100.0%	1,951,500	100.0%	2,097,600	100.0%
Under 5 Years	115,300	8.8%	135,000	9.2%	144,500	8.8%	148,800	8.3%	152,400	7.8%	158,500	7.6%
5 - 9 Years	110,200	8.4%	120,200	8.2%	140,500	8.6%	149,700	8.3%	153,900	7.9%	156,900	7.5%
10 - 14 Years	114,600	8.8%	117,200	8.0%	128,300	7.8%	147,600	8.2%	156,400	8.0%	159,800	7.6%
15 - 19 Years	132,900	10.2%	118,400	8.1%	122,100	7.5%	132,200	7.3%	151,000	7.7%	159,400	7.6%
20 - 24 Years	126,000	9.6%	131,900	9.0%	121,900	7.4%	125,100	7.0%	134,600	6.9%	152,800	7.3%
25 - 29 Years	115,800	8.8%	128,900	8.8%	139,300	8.5%	128,800	7.2%	131,200	6.7%	139,500	6.7%
30 - 34 Years	101,800	7.8%	124,100	8.5%	139,300	8.5%	148,700	8.3%	137,400	7.0%	138,400	6.6%
35 - 39 Years	78,600	6.0%	109,600	7.5%	132,900	8.1%	146,800	8.2%	155,700	8.0%	143,700	6.9%
40 - 44 Years	67,000	5.1%	82,700	5.7%	113,600	6.9%	136,100	7.6%	149,600	7.7%	158,100	7.5%
45 - 49 Years	62,100	4.7%	68,600	4.7%	84,000	5.1%	114,300	6.4%	136,400	7.0%	149,900	7.1%
50 - 54 Years	60,500	4.6%	63,500	4.3%	70,000	4.3%	84,900	4.7%	114,500	5.9%	136,400	6.5%
55 - 59 Years	58,700	4.5%	61,200	4.2%	64,800	4.0%	70,700	3.9%	84,800	4.3%	114,000	5.4%
60 - 64 Years	49,000	3.7%	58,600	4.0%	61,800	3.8%	64,800	3.6%	70,100	3.6%	83,900	4.0%
65 - 69 Years	43,300	3.3%	48,700	3.3%	58,000	3.5%	60,600	3.4%	63,100	3.2%	68,300	3.3%
70 - 74 Years	31,800	2.4%	40,200	2.7%	45,600	2.8%	53,900	3.0%	56,200	2.9%	58,800	2.8%
75 Yrs And Over	41,400	3.2%	53,800	3.7%	70,500	4.3%	86,100	4.8%	104,100	5.3%	119,000	5.7%

	PERCENT CHANGE (1980 - 1985)	PERCENT CHANGE (1985 - 1990)	PERCENT CHANGE (1990 - 1995)	PERCENT CHANGE (1995 - 2000)	PERCENT CHANGE (2000 - 2005)	PERCENT CHANGE (1980 - 2005)
TOTALS	11.7%	11.9%	9.9%	8.5%	7.5%	60.3%
Under 5 Years	17.1%	7.0%	3.0%	2.4%	4.0%	37.5%
5 - 9 Years	9.1%	16.9%	6.5%	2.8%	1.9%	42.4%
10 - 14 Years	2.3%	9.5%	15.0%	6.0%	2.2%	39.4%
15 - 19 Years	-10.9%	3.1%	8.3%	14.2%	5.6%	19.9%
20 - 24 Years	4.7%	-7.6%	2.6%	7.6%	13.5%	21.3%
25 - 29 Years	11.3%	8.1%	-7.5%	1.9%	6.3%	20.5%
30 - 34 Years	21.9%	12.2%	6.7%	-7.6%	0.7%	36.0%
35 - 39 Years	39.4%	21.3%	10.5%	6.1%	-7.7%	82.8%
40 - 44 Years	23.4%	37.4%	19.8%	9.9%	5.7%	136.0%
45 - 49 Years	10.5%	22.4%	36.1%	19.3%	9.9%	141.4%
50 - 54 Years	5.0%	10.2%	21.3%	34.9%	19.1%	125.5%
55 - 59 Years	4.3%	5.9%	9.1%	19.9%	34.4%	94.2%
60 - 64 Years	19.6%	5.5%	4.9%	8.2%	19.7%	71.2%
65 - 69 Years	12.5%	19.1%	4.5%	4.1%	8.2%	57.7%
70 - 74 Years	26.4%	13.4%	18.2%	4.3%	4.6%	84.9%
75 Yrs And Over	30.0%	31.0%	22.1%	20.9%	14.3%	187.4%

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR NEW MEXICO COUNTIES AND THE BALANCE OF THE STATE, 1985 - 2005

	NUMBER OF PERSONS 1985	NUMBER OF PERSONS 1990	NUMBER OF PERSONS 1995	NUMBER OF PERSONS 2000	NUMBER OF PERSONS 2005	PERCENT CHANGE 1985-2005	NUMERIC CHANGE 1985-2005	PERCENT OF TOTAL CHANGE 1985-2005
Bernalillo County	465,900	525,800	575,800	614,800	652,100	40.0%	186,200	29.3%
Balance of State	997,000	1,111,300	1,223,000	1,336,700	1,445,500	45.0%	448,500	70.7%
Catron County	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,100	10.7%	300	0.0%
Chaves County	60,000	68,000	74,700	79,900	85,100	41.8%	25,100	4.0%
Cibola County	24,400	21,900	22,400	24,500	26,600	9.0%	2,200	0.3%
Colfax County	13,400	14,700	15,800	16,900	18,000	34.3%	4,600	0.7%
Curry County	44,300	47,700	50,800	53,800	56,700	28.0%	12,400	2.0%
De Baca County	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,400	4.3%	100	0.0%
Dona Ana County	115,800	131,300	145,000	158,300	171,400	48.0%	55,600	8.8%
Eddy County	54,900	60,900	65,900	71,300	77,000	40.3%	22,100	3.5%
Grant County	28,400	30,600	32,900	35,100	37,400	31.7%	9,000	1.4%
Guadalupe County	4,400	4,300	4,300	4,400	4,500	2.3%	100	0.0%
Harding County	1,000	900	800	700	600	-40.0%	(400)	-0.1%
Hidalgo County	6,400	7,000	7,600	8,300	9,000	40.6%	2,600	0.4%
Lea County	69,400	82,500	95,400	109,800	126,000	81.6%	56,600	8.9%
Lincoln County	14,400	17,700	20,300	22,300	24,100	67.4%	9,700	1.5%
Los Alamos County	20,100	23,100	24,800	26,400	27,900	38.8%	7,800	1.2%
Luna County	17,000	18,200	19,200	20,300	21,200	24.7%	4,200	0.7%
McKinley County	62,000	68,100	74,600	81,300	88,300	42.4%	26,300	4.1%
Mora County	4,700	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	-4.3%	(200)	0.0%
Otero County	51,000	58,500	65,300	71,700	77,800	52.5%	26,800	4.2%
Quay County	10,700	10,900	11,100	11,300	11,500	7.5%	800	0.1%
Rio Arriba County	32,900	36,200	39,300	42,200	45,200	37.4%	12,300	1.9%
Roosevelt County	17,000	18,100	18,800	19,200	19,600	15.3%	2,600	0.4%
Sandoval County	37,000	42,700	49,000	55,200	61,600	66.5%	24,600	3.9%
San Juan County	98,100	112,600	130,400	152,300	168,100	71.4%	70,000	11.0%
San Miguel County	24,900	26,700	28,100	29,200	30,300	21.7%	5,400	0.9%
Santa Fe County	84,100	92,700	100,500	107,100	113,600	35.1%	29,500	4.6%
Sierra County	9,100	9,400	9,700	9,800	9,900	8.8%	800	0.1%
Socorro County	15,000	16,800	18,100	19,200	20,300	35.3%	5,300	0.8%
Taos County	21,500	23,900	26,600	29,300	31,900	48.4%	10,400	1.6%
Torrance County	8,400	9,200	10,000	10,900	11,700	39.3%	3,300	0.5%
Union County	5,400	6,100	6,700	7,300	7,900	46.3%	2,500	0.4%
Valencia County	36,200	40,900	45,100	48,700	52,300	44.5%	16,100	2.5%

Source: University of New Mexico, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, Projections of the Population of New Mexico By County, 1980-2005.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO COUNTIES BY RACE (NOT INCLUDING HISPANICS)

	WHITE, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	BLACK, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	NATIVE AMERICAN NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	PACIFIC ISLANDER NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	REMAINING RACES NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	HISPANIC, ALL RACES	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL
New Mexico	690,236	53.0%	22,228	1.7%	103,077	7.9%	7,033	0.5%	3,089	0.2%	477,051	36.6%
Bernalillo County	241,782	57.6%	8,569	2.0%	9,775	2.3%	3,899	0.9%	1,037	0.2%	154,638	36.8%
Catron County	1,910	70.2%	0	0.0%	30	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	780	28.7%
Chaves County	33,747	66.0%	1,243	2.4%	306	0.6%	107	0.2%	88	0.2%	15,612	30.6%
Colfax County	6,881	50.3%	87	0.6%	162	1.2%	43	0.3%	13	0.1%	6,481	47.4%
Curry County	30,203	71.9%	2,734	6.5%	254	0.6%	488	1.2%	187	0.4%	8,153	19.4%
De Baca County	1,680	68.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	0.5%	759	31.0%
Dona Ana County	43,379	45.0%	1,538	1.6%	565	0.6%	448	0.5%	239	0.2%	50,171	52.1%
Eddy County	32,014	66.9%	730	1.5%	260	0.5%	79	0.2%	71	0.1%	14,701	30.7%
Grant County	12,322	47.0%	200	0.8%	110	0.4%	58	0.2%	62	0.2%	13,452	51.3%
Guadalupe County	725	16.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	39	0.9%	4	0.1%	3,716	82.9%
Harding County	600	55.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.6%	483	44.3%
Hidalgo County	3,135	52.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	30	0.5%	11	0.2%	2,849	47.3%
Lea County	40,703	72.7%	2,731	4.9%	413	0.7%	94	0.2%	164	0.3%	11,888	21.2%
Lincoln County	7,953	72.5%	0	0.0%	69	0.6%	0	0.0%	23	0.2%	2,927	26.7%
Los Alamos County	15,100	85.8%	112	0.6%	58	0.3%	241	1.4%	13	0.1%	2,075	11.8%
Luna County	9,071	58.2%	211	1.4%	55	0.4%	33	0.2%	44	0.3%	6,171	39.6%
McKinley County	11,440	20.3%	383	0.7%	36,729	65.1%	167	0.3%	199	0.4%	7,531	13.3%
Mora County	555	13.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.2%	3,640	86.6%
Otero County	30,063	67.3%	2,119	4.7%	2,161	4.8%	561	1.3%	113	0.3%	9,648	21.6%
Quay County	6,613	62.5%	110	1.0%	72	0.7%	0	0.0%	27	0.3%	3,753	35.5%
Rio Arriba County	4,286	14.6%	39	0.1%	3,065	10.5%	0	0.0%	35	0.1%	21,852	74.6%
Roosevelt County	11,781	75.1%	248	1.6%	215	1.4%	49	0.3%	24	0.2%	3,378	21.5%
Sandoval County	15,463	44.4%	254	0.7%	9,406	27.0%	81	0.2%	9	.0%	9,586	27.5%
San Juan County	44,787	55.0%	137	0.2%	26,639	32.7%	174	0.2%	153	0.2%	9,543	11.7%
San Miguel County	3,903	17.2%	35	0.2%	126	0.6%	0	0.0%	141	0.6%	18,524	81.5%
Santa Fe County	31,252	41.5%	255	0.3%	1,719	2.3%	170	0.2%	78	0.1%	41,886	55.6%
Sierra County	6,235	74.0%	0	0.0%	40	0.5%	0	0.0%	14	0.2%	2,142	25.4%
Socorro County	5,245	41.7%	73	0.6%	1,202	9.6%	161	1.3%	17	0.1%	5,868	46.7%
Taos County	4,683	24.1%	0	0.0%	1,189	6.1%	0	0.0%	114	0.6%	13,448	69.2%
Torrance County	4,296	57.6%	0	0.0%	61	0.8%	0	0.0%	25	0.3%	3,076	41.2%
Union County	3,240	68.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,476	31.3%
Valencia/Cibola County	25,189	41.2%	420	0.7%	8,396	13.7%	111	0.2%	155	0.3%	26,844	43.9%

Source: 1980 Census.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO COUNTIES BY RACE (INCLUDING HISPANICS), 1980

	WHITE 1/	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	BLACK	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	NATIVE AMERICAN	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	SPANISH ORIGIN 2/	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL
New Mexico	1,165,345	89.4%	23,071	1.8%	106,750	8.2%	7,726	0.6%	477,051	36.6%
Bernalillo County	395,516	94.1%	8,980	2.1%	11,016	2.6%	4,188	1.0%	154,638	36.8%
Catron County	2,690	98.9%	0	0.0%	30	1.1%	0	0.0%	780	28.7%
Chaves County	49,336	96.5%	1,294	2.5%	362	0.7%	111	0.2%	15,612	30.6%
Colfax County	13,366	97.8%	87	0.6%	171	1.3%	43	0.3%	6,481	47.4%
Curry County	38,445	91.5%	2,757	6.6%	270	0.6%	547	1.3%	8,153	19.4%
De Baca County	2,451	99.9%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	759	30.9%
Dona Ana County	93,507	97.1%	1,589	1.6%	762	0.8%	482	0.5%	50,171	52.1%
Eddy County	46,589	97.4%	768	1.6%	419	0.9%	79	0.2%	14,701	30.7%
Grant County	25,778	98.4%	222	0.8%	146	0.6%	58	0.2%	13,452	51.3%
Guadalupe County	4,436	98.7%	2	.0%	17	0.4%	41	0.9%	3,716	82.7%
Harding County	1,090	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	483	44.3%
Hidalgo County	5,995	99.1%	17	0.3%	7	0.1%	30	0.5%	2,849	47.1%
Lea County	52,755	94.2%	2,731	4.9%	413	0.7%	94	0.2%	11,888	21.2%
Lincoln County	10,897	99.1%	19	0.2%	75	0.7%	6	0.1%	2,927	26.6%
Los Alamos County	17,176	97.6%	112	0.6%	70	0.4%	241	1.4%	2,075	11.8%
Luna County	15,201	97.5%	261	1.7%	75	0.5%	48	0.3%	6,171	39.6%
McKinley County	18,780	33.2%	387	0.7%	37,115	65.6%	167	0.3%	7,531	13.3%
Mora County	4,203	100.0%	0	0.0%	2	.0%	0	0.0%	3,640	86.6%
Otero County	39,689	88.9%	2,139	4.8%	2,207	4.9%	630	1.4%	9,648	21.6%
Quay County	10,386	98.2%	110	1.0%	79	0.7%	2	.0%	3,753	35.5%
Rio Arriba County	25,859	88.3%	39	0.1%	3,379	11.5%	5	.0%	21,852	74.6%
Roosevelt County	15,183	96.7%	248	1.6%	215	1.4%	49	0.3%	3,378	21.5%
Sandoval County	24,971	72.6%	272	0.8%	9,471	27.5%	85	0.2%	9,586	27.9%
San Juan County	54,224	66.6%	145	0.2%	26,866	33.0%	198	0.2%	9,543	11.7%
San Miguel County	22,474	98.8%	66	0.3%	184	0.8%	27	0.1%	18,524	81.4%
Santa Fe County	72,744	96.5%	273	0.4%	2,147	2.8%	196	0.3%	41,886	55.6%
Sierra County	8,387	99.2%	16	0.2%	44	0.5%	7	0.1%	2,142	25.3%
Socorro County	11,052	88.0%	90	0.7%	1,226	9.8%	196	1.6%	5,868	46.7%
Taos County	18,161	93.3%	8	.0%	1,273	6.5%	14	0.1%	13,448	69.1%
Torrance County	7,391	98.7%	10	0.1%	67	0.9%	23	0.3%	3,076	41.1%
Union County	4,712	99.7%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	10	0.2%	1,476	31.2%
Valencia County	51,901	84.9%	429	0.7%	8,636	14.1%	149	0.2%	26,844	43.9%

1/ Includes certain Asian and Pacific Islander groups and any other races not listed on census questionnaires.

2/ An ethnic self identification designation in addition to the racial group. Differs from 1970 definition. Persons of Spanish Origin (Hispanic) can be of any race.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO'S COUNTIES & PLANNING DISTRICTS, 1980-84

	1984	CHANGE 1984 - 1980 NUMBER	CHANGE 1984 - 1980 PERCENT	1980
DISTRICT I	156,974	19,005	13.8%	137,969
MCKINLEY	61,412	4,876	8.6%	56,536
SAN JUAN	95,562	14,129	17.4%	81,433
DISTRICT II	196,022	13,543	7.4%	182,479
COLFAX	13,365	(302)	-2.2%	13,667
LOS ALAMOS	19,040	1,441	8.2%	17,599
MORA	4,774	569	13.5%	4,205
RIO ARRIBA	32,120	2,838	9.7%	29,282
SAN MIGUEL	24,486	1,735	7.6%	22,751
SANTA FE	81,442	5,923	7.8%	75,519
TAOS	20,795	1,339	6.9%	19,456
DISTRICT III	556,028	32,760	6.3%	523,268
BERNALILLO	449,389	29,127	6.9%	420,262
CIBOLA	25,625	(4,721)	-15.6%	30,346
SANDOVAL	35,443	1,043	3.0%	34,400
TORRANCE	8,222	731	9.8%	7,491
VALENCIA	37,349	6,580	21.4%	30,769
DISTRICT IV	84,406	3,350	4.1%	81,056
CURRY	43,887	1,868	4.4%	42,019
DE BACA	2,319	(135)	-5.5%	2,454
GUADALUPE	4,462	(34)	-0.8%	4,496
HARDING	979	(111)	-10.2%	1,090
QUAY	10,630	53	0.5%	10,577
ROOSEVELT	16,753	1,058	6.7%	15,695
UNION	5,376	651	13.8%	4,725
DISTRICT V	53,401	2,843	5.6%	50,558
CATRON	2,773	53	1.9%	2,720
GRANT	27,644	1,440	5.5%	26,204
HIDALGO	6,385	336	5.6%	6,049
LUNA	16,599	1,014	6.5%	15,585
DISTRICT VI	241,182	30,569	14.5%	210,613
CHAVES	58,563	7,460	14.6%	51,103
EDDY	53,907	6,052	12.6%	47,855
LEA	65,667	9,674	17.3%	55,993
LINCOLN	13,551	2,554	23.2%	10,997
OTERO	49,494	4,829	10.8%	44,665
DISTRICT VII	135,672	18,312	15.6%	117,360
DONA ANA	112,184	15,844	16.4%	96,340
SIERRA	8,943	489	5.8%	8,454
SOCORRO	14,545	1,979	15.7%	12,566

SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO CITIES, 1980-84

CITY	COUNTY	1984	PERCENT CHANGE 1984/80	1980
Alamogordo	Otero	27,485	14.4%	24,024
Albuquerque	Bernalillo	350,575	5.5%	332,336
Artesia	Eddy	11,938	15.0%	10,385
Aztec	San Juan	6,936	25.8%	5,512
Bayard	Grant	2,994	-1.4%	3,036
Belen	Valencia	6,794	21.0%	5,617
Bernalillo	Sandoval	2,736	-8.4%	2,988
Bloomfield	San Juan	6,462	32.4%	4,881
Bosque Farms	Valencia	4,029	20.2%	3,353
Capitan	Lincoln	879	15.4%	762
Carlsbad	Eddy	28,433	11.5%	25,496
Carrizozo	Lincoln	1,233	0.9%	1,222
Causey	Roosevelt	75	-7.4%	81
Central	Grant	2,126	8.0%	1,968
Chama	Rio Arriba	1,093	0.3%	1,090
Cimarron	Colfax	766	-13.7%	888
Clayton	Union	3,517	18.5%	2,968
Cloudcroft	Otero	642	23.2%	521
Clovis	Curry	33,424	7.1%	31,194
Columbus	Luna	432	4.3%	414
Corona	Lincoln	286	21.2%	236
Corrales	Sandoval and Bernalillo	2,616	-6.3%	2,791
Cuba	Sandoval	519	-14.8%	609
Deming	Luna	10,609	6.5%	9,964
Des Moines	Union	163	-8.4%	178
Dexter	Chaves	1,112	387.7%	228
Dora	Roosevelt	189	12.5%	168
Eagle Nest	Colfax	233	15.3%	202
Elida	Roosevelt	213	5.4%	202
Encino	Torrance	159	2.6%	155
Espanola	Santa Fe and Rio Arriba	7,450	9.5%	6,803
Estancia	Torrance	842	1.4%	830
Eunice	Lea	3,234	8.9%	2,970
Farmington	San Juan	37,332	19.6%	31,222
Floyd	Roosevelt	156	6.8%	146
Folsom	Union	67	-8.2%	73
Fort Sumner	De Baca	1,341	-5.6%	1,421
Gallup	McKinley	20,959	15.4%	18,167
Grady	Curry	138	13.1%	122
Grants	Cibola	9,808	-14.3%	11,439
Grenville	Union	38	-2.6%	39
Hagerman	Chaves	939	0.3%	936
Hatch	Dona Ana	1,084	5.4%	1,028
Hobbs	Lea	35,029	20.2%	29,153
Hope	Eddy	145	30.6%	111
House	Quay	108	-7.7%	117
Hurley	Grant	1,670	3.3%	1,616
Jal	Lea	2,943	10.0%	2,675
Jemez Springs	Sandoval	306	-3.2%	316

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO CITIES, 1980-84

CITY	COUNTY	1984	PERCENT CHANGE 1984/80	1980
Lake Arthur	Chaves	446	36.4%	327
Las Cruces	Dona Ana	50,275	11.5%	45,086
Las Vegas	San Miguel	15,364	7.3%	14,322
Logan	Quay	773	5.2%	735
Lordsburg	Hidalgo	3,202	0.2%	3,195
Los Alamos	Los Alamos	19,040	8.2%	17,599
Los Lunas	Valencia	4,832	37.1%	3,525
Los Ranchos	Bernalillo	3,014	10.0%	2,739
Loving	Eddy	1,524	12.5%	1,355
Lovington	Lea	11,704	20.3%	9,727
Magdalena	Socorro	1,117	9.3%	1,022
Maxwell	Colfax	311	-1.6%	316
Melrose	Curry	669	3.1%	649
Mesilla	Dona Ana	2,624	29.3%	2,029
Milan	Cibola	3,015	-19.5%	3,747
Moriarty	Torrance	1,451	13.7%	1,276
Mosquero	Harding and San Miguel	174	-11.7%	197
Mountainaire	Torrance	1,102	-5.8%	1,170
Pecos	San Miguel	1,046	18.2%	885
Portales	Roosevelt	10,456	5.2%	9,940
Questa	Taos	1,313	9.2%	1,202
Raton	Colfax	7,923	-3.7%	8,225
Red River	Taos	370	11.4%	332
Reserve	Catron	472	7.5%	439
Rio Rancho	Sandoval	12,310	23.3%	9,985
Roswell	Chaves	45,702	15.2%	39,676
Roy	Harding	316	-17.1%	381
Ruidoso	Lincoln	5,257	23.4%	4,260
Ruidoso Downs	Lincoln	1,312	38.3%	949
San Jon	Quay	262	-23.2%	341
San Ysidro	Sandoval	187	-6.0%	199
Santa Fe	Santa Fe	52,274	6.0%	49,299
Santa Rosa	Guadalupe	2,453	-0.6%	2,469
Silver City	Grant	11,014	11.4%	9,887
Socorro	Socorro	8,100	12.9%	7,173
Springer	Colfax	1,568	-5.4%	1,657
Sunland Park	Dona Ana	5,070	17.6%	4,313
T or C	Sierra	5,590	7.1%	5,219
Taos	Taos	3,444	2.2%	3,369
Tatum	Lea	974	8.7%	896
Texico	Curry	955	-0.3%	958
Tijeras	Bernalillo	398	28.0%	311
Tucumcari	Quay	6,957	2.8%	6,765
Tularosa	Otero	2,704	6.6%	2,536
Vaughn	Guadalupe	714	-3.1%	737
Virden	Hidalgo	262	6.5%	246
Wagon Mound	Mora	428	2.9%	416
Willard	Torrance	176	6.0%	166
Williamsburg	Sierra	406	-6.2%	433

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

A COMPARISON OF THE ECONOMIES OF NEW MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES

The economies of the United States and New Mexico have paralleled each other in terms of rates of growth, as measured by the percent change in the civilian labor force, for a number of years. In the last year and a half, however, while the rates of growth have remained close, the directions of employment and unemployment (the combination of which makes up the labor force) have changed. In New Mexico, much of the change in the civilian labor force has been due to increases in the number of unemployed. The best illustration of this phenomenon is provided by the unemployment rates of the state and the nation (see the graph on page 25). From 1980 to the middle of 1984, the unemployment rates of both areas paralleled each other. From the middle of 1984 to present, however, the rates have gone in different directions, with New Mexico's March 1986 unemployment rate reaching 9.2 percent as compared with the national rate of 7.0 percent. This is a full two percentage points difference.

This divergence is due to the fact that the industrial compositions of the United States and New Mexico are different and react differently to various economic stimuli. New Mexico differs from the nation in that it has a higher percentage of its labor force employed in the mining, construction and government sectors, while the United States has a higher percentage employed in the manufacturing sector (see the pie charts on page 26). For this reason, the national economic recovery which began in

1983 has not had as beneficial an impact on New Mexico as it has on the nation as a whole. Due to low demand, low prices, foreign competition and a strong dollar, the mining sector has been severely crippled. With over 4 percent of the state's labor force employed in the mining sector, this has prevented New Mexico from participating in the recovery to the same extent as the rest of the nation. The recent and unprecedented drop in the price of oil has further crippled New Mexico's economy. This severe decline in the mining sector is not expected to change in the near future.

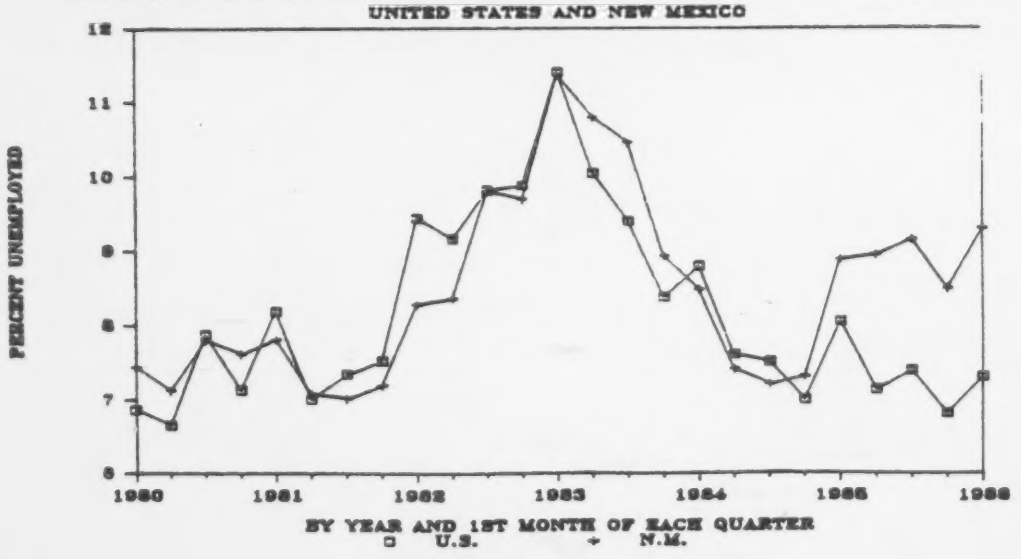
With a decline in the price of oil there will be an increase in the disposable income of consumers and a resultant increase in consumer spending. This should lead to further growth, primarily in the manufacturing and trade sectors. The decline in the value of the dollar overseas should also lead to increased employment in manufacturing, as American-made goods are able to compete on more equal terms with imported goods. On the other hand, this may not impact as favorably on trade employment, due to the fact that overall consumer goods prices may be higher.

The outcome of various proposed deficit reducing measures will help determine the future growth of inflation and the direction in which interest rates will move. It will also determine the extent to which government employment will have to be curtailed. Lower interest rates benefit many sectors of the economy, such as manufacturing (ie., automobiles) and construction.

With the effects and directions of movement of these factors still unknown, analysts are predicting a period of average growth for the nation, with the rate hovering between 2.5 and 3.5 percent for 1986 and 1987.

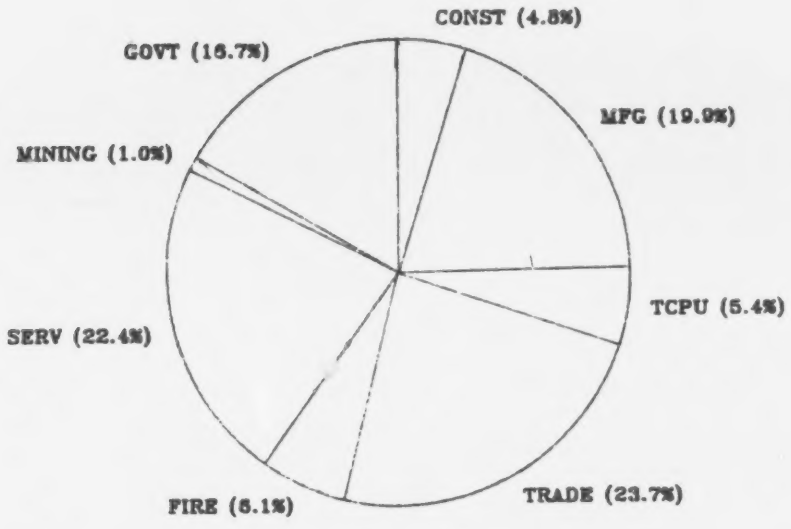
New Mexico, with its reliance on mining and government employment, is not expected to fare as well. Total nonagricultural employment is expected to increase at a rate of 2.0 percent in 1986 and approximately 1.5 percent in 1987. Most of this growth will be in the trade, service and construction sectors due, primarily, to expected increases in consumer spending and tourism. The increase will not be as great in the state as in the nation due to the loss of high-paying mining jobs, which will in turn lead to a smaller increase in consumer spending. And, as stated earlier, not all areas in the state will benefit equally from this growth. Growth in government, the largest employment sector in New Mexico, will be severely limited by state and federal revenue limitations.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, JAN '80 – JAN '86,



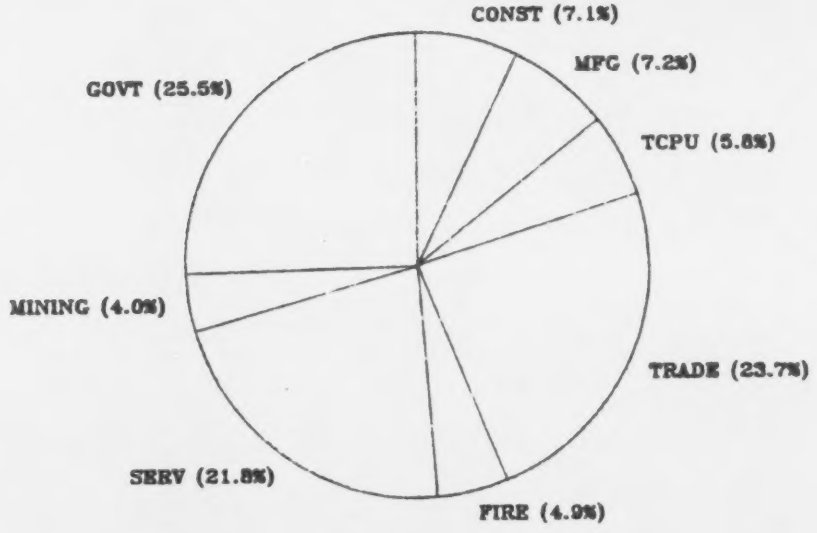
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN 1985

FOR THE UNITED STATES



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN 1985

FOR THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO



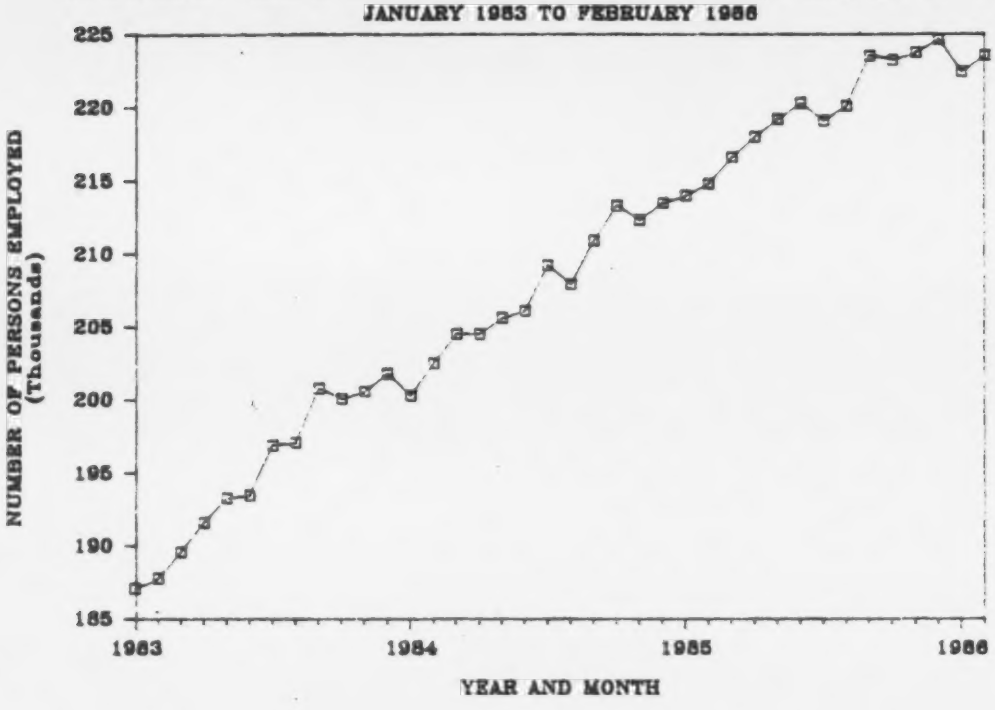
NEW MEXICO AND ITS INTERNAL ECONOMIES

In recent years the New Mexico economy has experienced distinctly different conditions geographically. The metropolitan areas (Albuquerque, Santa Fe and Las Cruces) have done relatively well, while much of the remainder of the state has fared poorly. For analytical purposes it is worthwhile to differentiate between the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area (hereafter referred to as Albuquerque) and the Balance of the State (hereafter referred to as Balance of State). The Balance of State Area consists of New Mexico minus the Albuquerque Area.

The differences between the two areas is best illustrated by comparing total nonagricultural employment from January 1983 through February 1986, as shown on the graphs on page 28. During this period New Mexico's total nonagricultural employment grew from 463,500 to 519,100, an increase of 55,600 or 12 percent. The graph for Albuquerque shows an almost constant upward growth trend with very shallow and short-lived periods of decline. From 1983 to 1986 Albuquerque's total nonagricultural employment grew from 187,100 to 223,500, an increase of 36,400 or 19.5 percent. Conversely, the Balance of State exhibited a quite different pattern of growth. While there was still significant growth in total nonagricultural employment in the Balance of State, it was not as constant nor as great in magnitude as that experienced by Albuquerque. From 1983 to 1986 the Balance of State's total nonagricultural employment grew from 276,400 to 295,600, an increase of 19,200 or almost 7 percent. In fact, of the state's total nonagricultural employment growth of 55,600

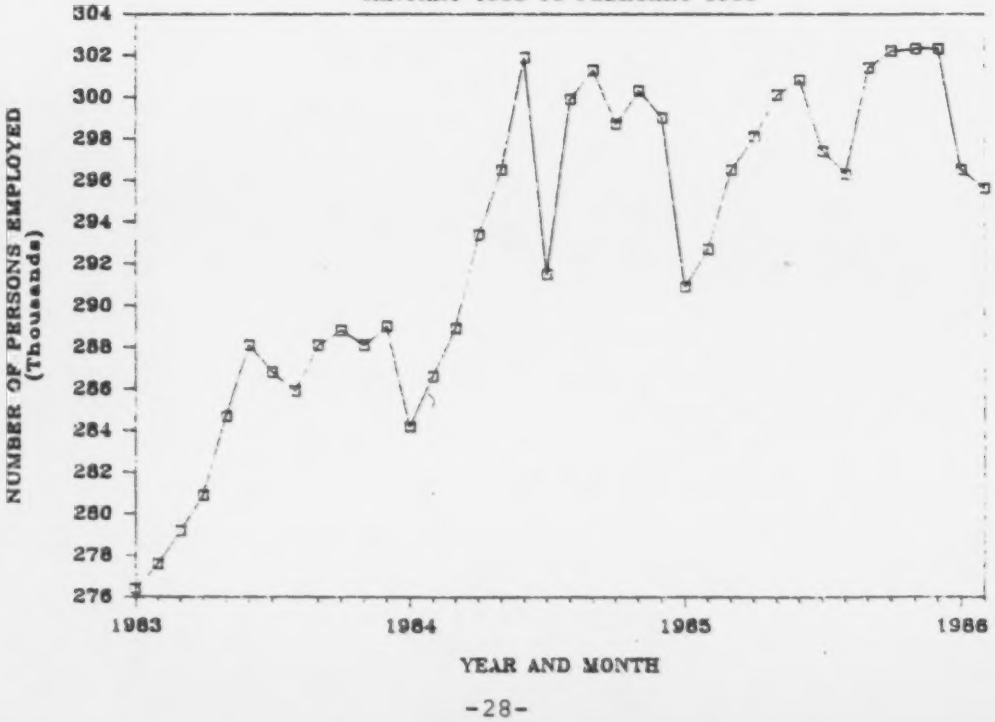
NONAG. EMPLOYMENT – ALBUQUERQUE MSA

JANUARY 1983 TO FEBRUARY 1986



NONAG. EMPLOYMENT – BALANCE OF STATE

JANUARY 1983 TO FEBRUARY 1986



from January 1983 through February 1986, Albuquerque accounted for over 65 percent.

These two separate rates of growth are once again the result of the differences in the industrial diversifications of the two areas. The pie charts on page 32 illustrate these differences. As was the case in the comparison of the nation and the state, the major differences between the two areas is that the Balance of State is more highly concentrated in the mining and government sectors and less concentrated in the services sector. Albuquerque exhibits a greater concentration in the construction; manufacturing; finance, insurance and real estate; and trade sectors. These patterns will have a negative impact on the economy of the Balance of State Area.

The graph on page 31 further illustrates the impact that the different industrial employment patterns of the two areas have on their individual economic health. From the middle of 1984 to the present the unemployment rates of Albuquerque and the Balance of State have diverged, with the rate for the Balance of State approaching 11 percent, while the rate for Albuquerque continues to hover between 6 and 7 percent, a better performance than the nation as a whole.

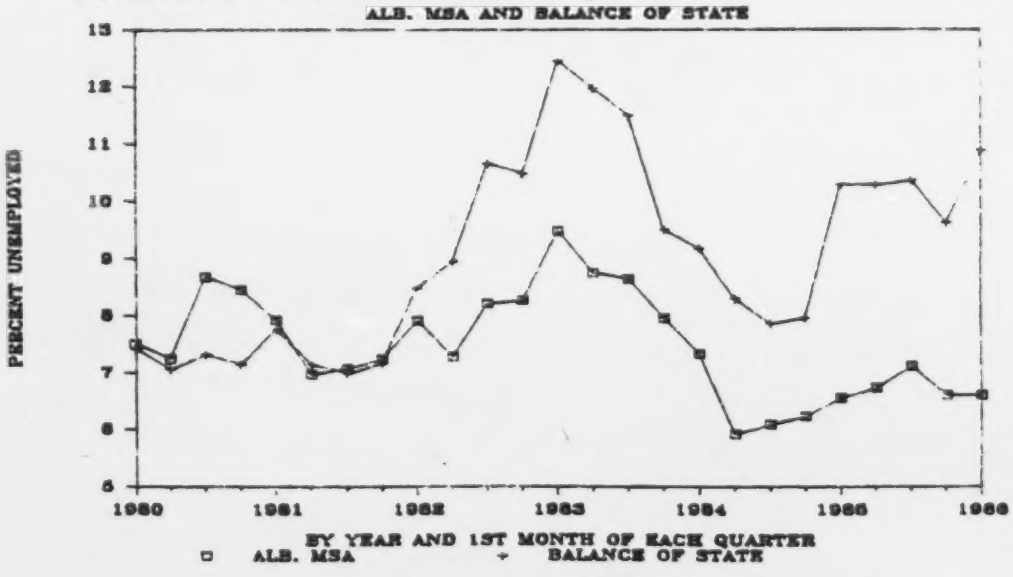
As stated in the section comparing the United States and New Mexico, the mining and government sectors are the two sectors with the most uncertain future. Mining employment in New Mexico has decreased from over 31,000 in 1981 to less than 20,000 in 1986 and is almost exclusively concentrated in the Balance of

State, where it accounts for almost seven percent of total nonagricultural employment. With the current price of oil hovering around $15 per barrel, this downward employment trend is likely to continue. Government employment is also expected to be severely restricted over the next two years. This is primarily due to the expected reductions made necessary by the Gramm/Rudman/Hollings Act and to decreased state revenues from oil and gas. In other industrial sectors where the outlook is more positive, the Balance of State will still not perform as well as Albuquerque. This is due to the fact that much of the economy of the Balance of State depends on the trickle-down effect of mining and government employment. With the loss of high paying mining jobs, the demand and need for many services (both financial and other) decreases. The economies of many local areas which depend on mining (ie., Gallup/Grants, Silver City, Hobbs, Carlsbad and Taos) have been hard hit and their industrial bases crippled. The loss of revenue and employment in the government sector, the largest employment sector in the state, only adds to this dilemma. With no local economic stimulus and thus no expansion, other sectors such as construction are also hurt.

Albuquerque, with its greater diversification, will experience a greater expansion than the Balance of State. First, Albuquerque has little to no mining employment and, thus, will escape the woes plaguing the industry. Secondly, Albuquerque's construction industry, which has boomed over the last two years, is expected to perform well over the next two years, although not at the same pace. The trade and services sectors are expected to exhibit moderate growth in 1986 and 1987. Manufacturing is expected to pick up as the electronics manufacturing firms begin

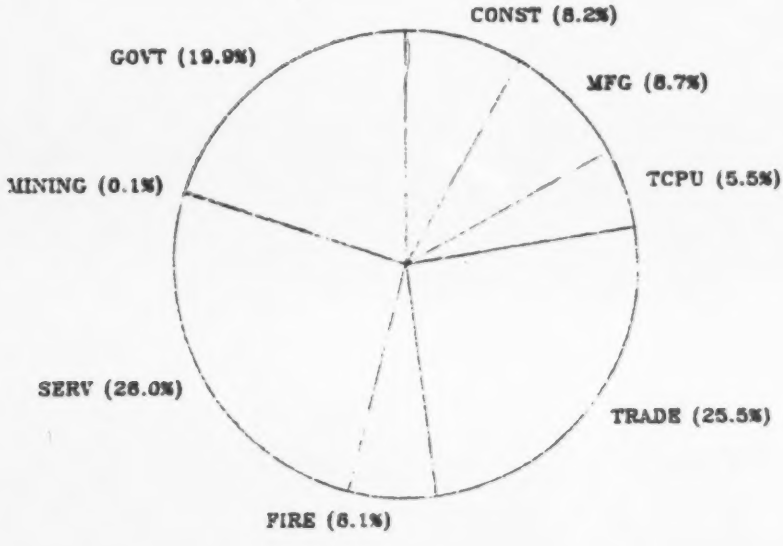
to recover and, hopefully, continue the expansion started two years ago before the decline of the semi-conductor industry. In fact, the latest economic forecasts predict a 16 to 20 percent increase in nationwide production and/or sales for the semiconductor industry, beginning in 1987. In general, the only sector which may not show significant growth is government. This is once again due to federal and state spending limitations. But, as Albuquerque has a lower percentage of its labor force employed in government than does the Balance of State (19.9 percent versus 29.6 percent), it will not be as adversely impacted upon. In fact, with the exception of the manufacturing sector, the economy of Albuquerque is very similar to that of the nation and will perform in a similar manner. Growth for 1986 and 1987 is projected to average 4.0 and 2.0 percent respectively.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, JAN '80 – JAN '86,



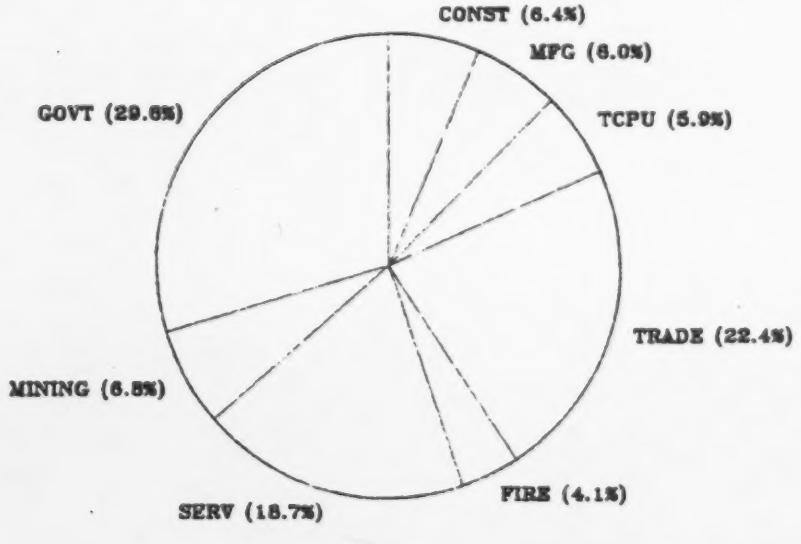
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN 1985

FOR THE ALBUQUERQUE MSA



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN 1985

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE STATE



DETAILED INDUSTRIAL TRENDS FOR NEW MEXICO AND ITS INTERNAL ECONOMIES

Mining

Overall employment in the mining sector decreased by 1,000 or almost 5 percent from 1984 to 1985. This is in marked contrast to the state's total nonagricultural employment growth rate of 3 percent for the same period. This lack of growth was experienced by all sub-sectors within the mining industry. The sub-sector which was the hardest hit was metal mining. The decline in this sub-sector may be traced to the final closure of all but one of the state's remaining uranium mines, to layoffs in the state's copper industry and to the closure of the Molycorp molybdenum mine in the Taos area. The mine once employed over 800 workers and contributed substantially to the local economy. These closures and layoffs included the following:

Kerr McGee's Quivera Mine (Ambrosia Lake) - Closure
Homestake's Mine and Mill - Ceased Conventional Operations
Kennecott's Chino Copper Mine - Layoffs
Gold Fields Operating Company - Closure
Molycorp's Molybdenum Mine - Layoffs and Closure (1986)

On the bright side, however, Chevron Inc. has reopened its Mount Taylor Uranium Mine and is expected to hire additional workers.

Another sub-sector which was hard hit was the nonmetallic mining sector which includes potash mining. Due to the extremely

depressed farm economy and, therefore, the fertilizer market, as well as foreign competition (especially from Canada), there have been numerous closures and layoffs within this industry. These include the following:

AMAX Chemical Company - Layoffs and Closure
Kerr McGee's Potash Mine - Layoffs and Sale
Vertac Inc. - Purchased Kerr McGee's Potash Mine - Additional Layoffs
PCA - Layoffs and Sale
Potash Producers Inc. - Layoffs and Sale
International Minerals and Chemicals Corp. - Layoffs
Western Ag-Minerals Inc. - Purchased Potash Producers Inc. Mine
Lundberg Industries - Purchased PCA Mine - Layoff and Extended Shutdown

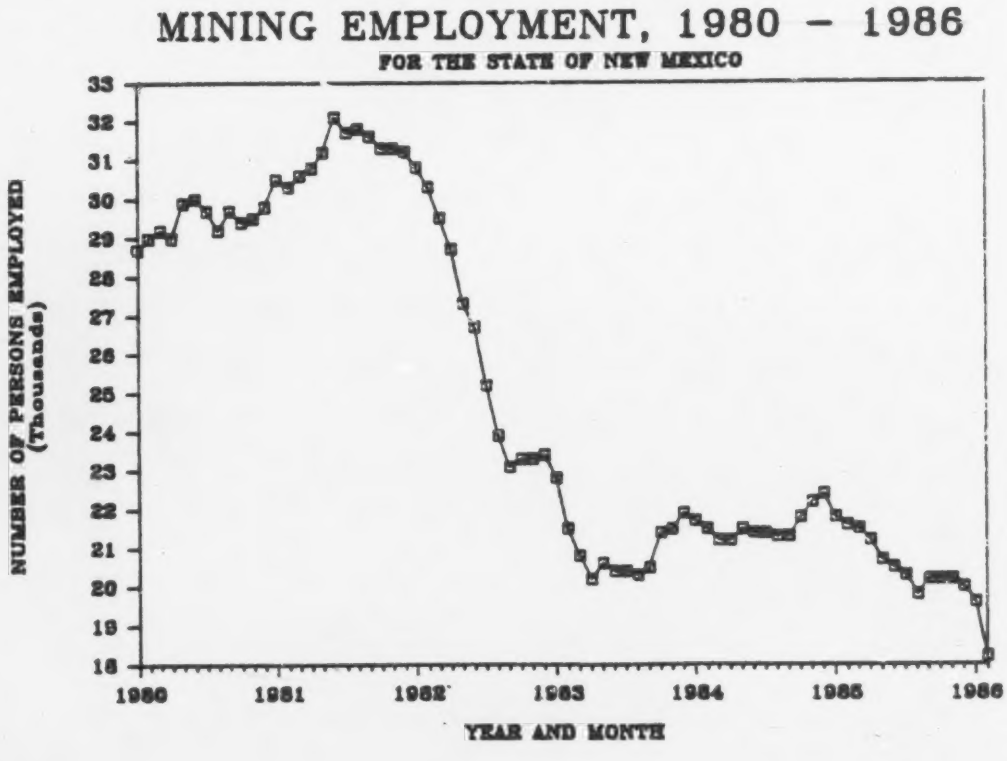
Recently, however, there have been several reopenings and the possibility of rehiring, most notably at the AMAX and Lundberg mines.

The best prospects in the nonmetallic mining industry are provided by the coal mines. This industry, while it experienced a decrease of almost 4 percent in 1985, is expected to show limited growth in 1986 and 1987 as old mines continue to hire and new mines are opened to supply power for utility companies. The recent drop in the price of oil has weakened this sector, as many consumers (ie. power plants) are beginning to substitute oil for coal in their operations. Events in 1985 included the following:

Santa Fe Coal's Lee Ranch Mine - Additional Hiring to 1989
Kaiser Steel Perma Resources Mine - Additional Hiring
Wyoming Fuel Corp - Trinidad, CO - Closure
Carbon Coal - Layoffs
Kaiser Steel York Canyon Mine #1 - Phase Out and Closure
Kaiser Steel Cimmarron Mine - Opening - Hire York Canyon Miners

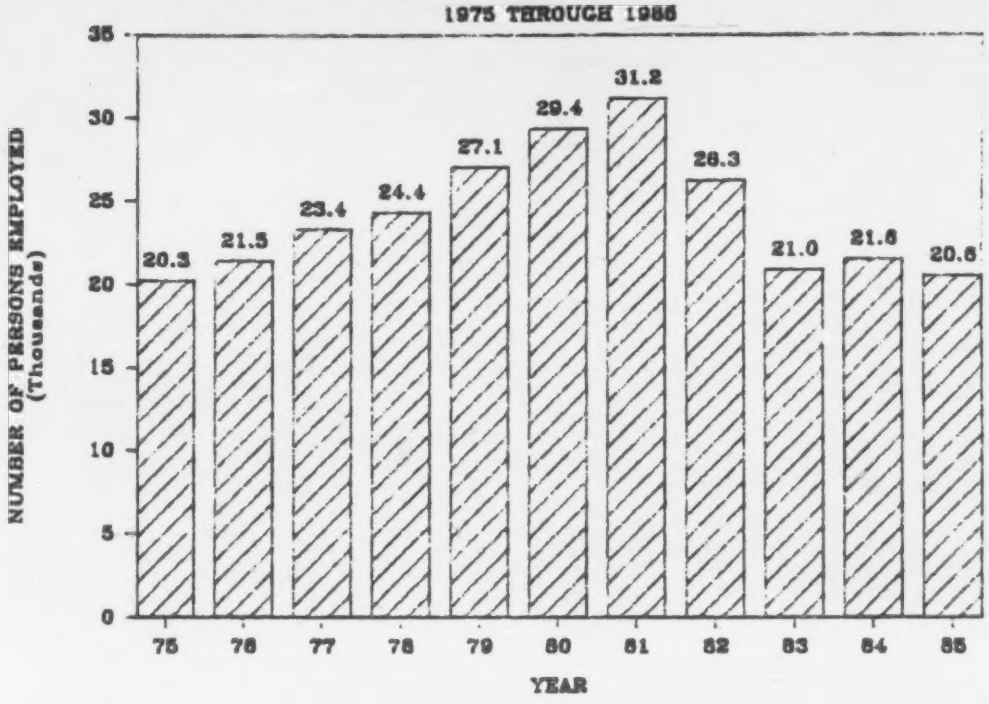
San Juan Coal - Proposed Opening of La Plata Mine
Salt River Power District - Proposed Opening of Fence Lake Mine

The last sub-sector of the mining industry to be hit was the Oil and Gas Extraction industry. Due to the recent and dramatic drop in the price of oil, there have been numerous layoffs in the oil and gas extraction and related services sector. In fact, one out of every four jobs in this sector have been lost and more losses are expected. The extent to which these layoffs (and closures) will impact on the state will depend on the price at which oil and gas finally stabilizes.



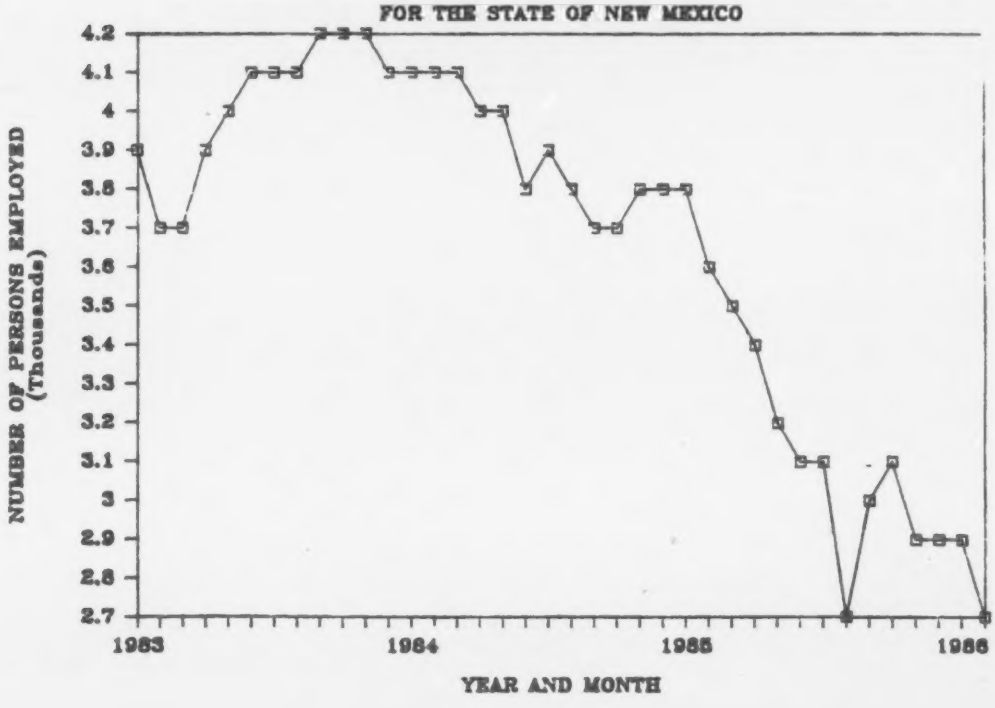
MINING EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO,

1975 THROUGH 1986

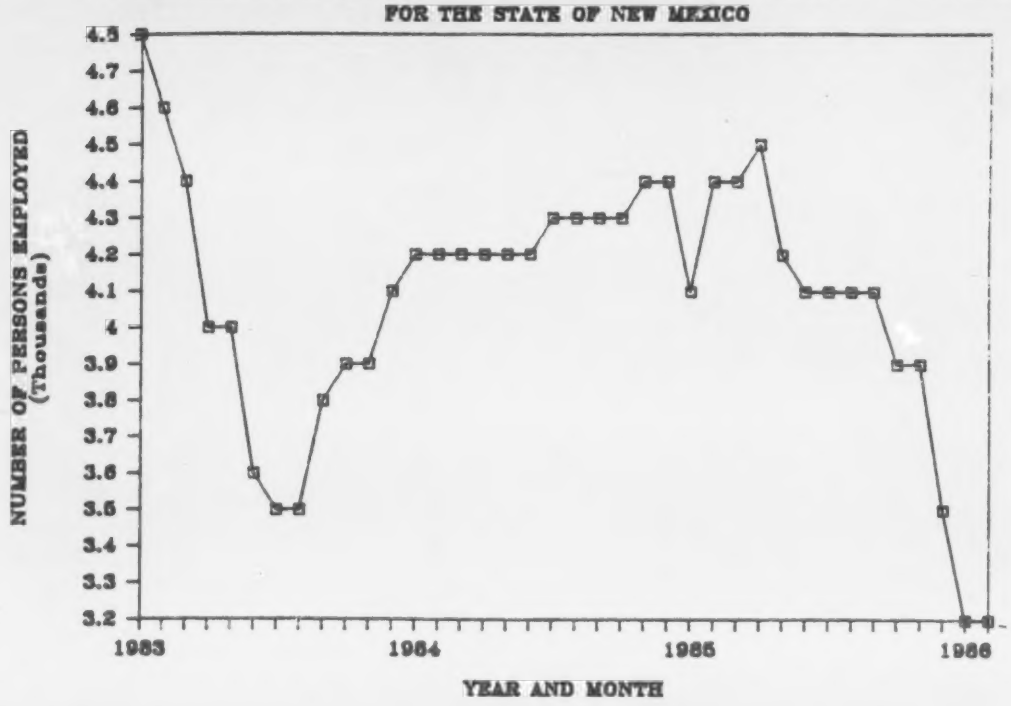


METAL MINING EMP., 1983 – 1986

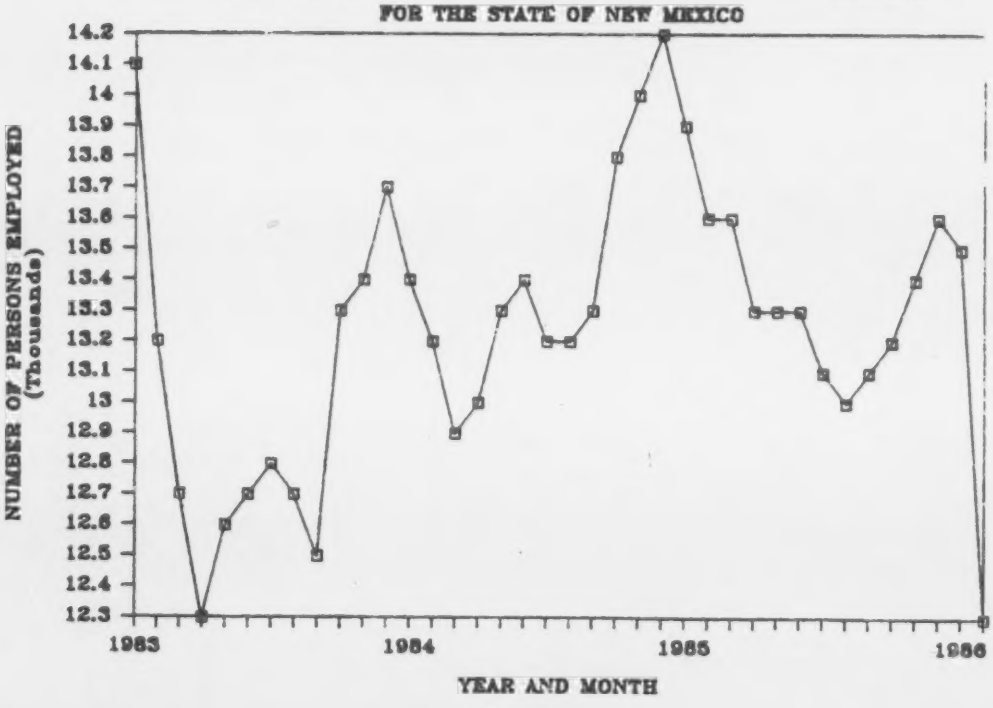
FOR THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO



NONMETALLIC MINING EMP., 1983 – 1986



OIL AND GAS EMP., 1983 – 1986



Construction

Employment in the State's construction industry grew by 450 or 1.2 percent from 1984 to 1985. This was approximately 2 percentage points below the state's total nonagricultural employment growth rate and is far below the 6 percent increase experienced by the industry from 1983 to 1984. When construction employment in Albuquerque and the Balance of State is analyzed, however, a quite different picture emerges.

Construction employment in Albuquerque increased by 2,500 or 16.6 percent from 1984 to 1985. This rate of growth is over 5 times the state's total growth rate and almost three times that of Albuquerque. While it is down from the 18 percent growth rate experienced in 1984, it is still indicative of the strong construction industry in the area. Construction employment is expected to continue this positive growth trend through 1987, albeit at a slightly slower rate. Projects underway, planned or recently completed include the following:

Holiday Inn - $12 Million - 10 Story
Albuquerque International Airport Expansion
Amberly Hotel Corp - 170 Rooms - 3 Story - All Suite
The Beach - $4.9 Million - Office and Apartment
One Financial Tower - 17 Story - 438,000 Square Feet
Blue Cross/Shield Addition - $2.5 Million
Candlewood Village - $2.5 Million - Apartment
Westland Development - 5 Story - Office - 50,000 Square Feet
Ridge View Apartment Complex - 400 Units
Candelaria Business Center - $10 Million - 150,000 Square Feet
Radiation-Hardened Integrated Circuits Laboratory - Sandia Labs - $40.5 Million - 174,000 Square Feet
Montgomery Office Park - $4.5 Million

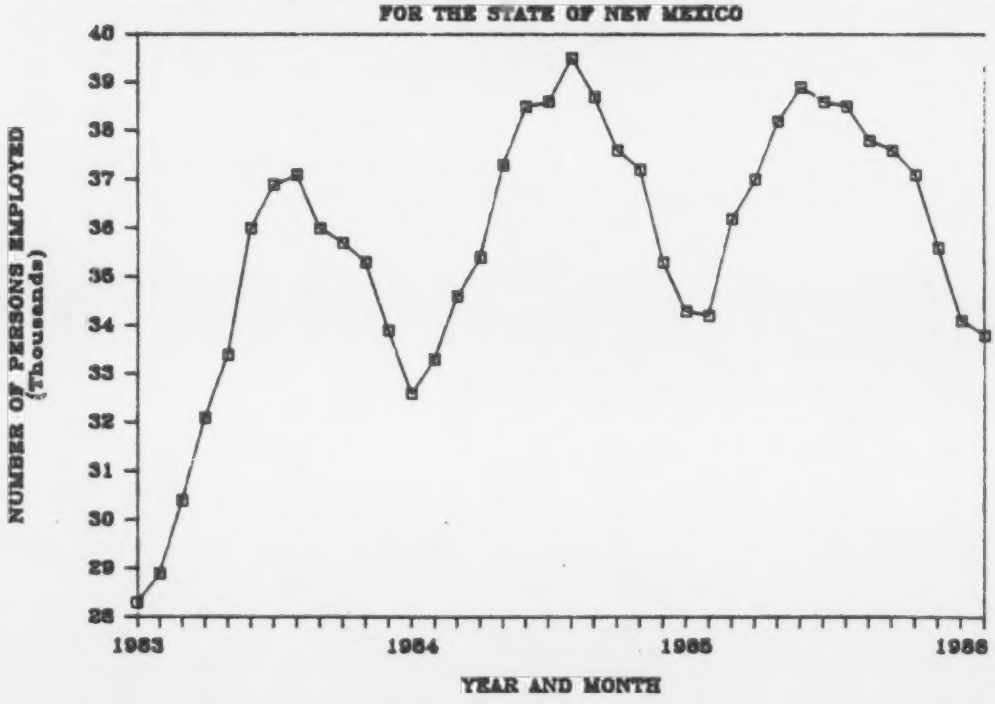
South Plaza Partners - Rio Rancho - shopping Center - 90,000 Square Feet
Corrales Shopping Center Apartment Complex - 600 Units - $35 to $40 Million
7 Broadway Place - 5 Story - $5.5 Million - 80,000 Square Feet
Coors/Central Shopping Center - 400,000 Square Feet
First Interstate Bank Building - Renovation - $5 Million
NZ Business Park Office Building - 41,000 Square Feet
AmeriWest Business Park - $30 Million - 210,000 Square Feet
Shopping Center - Location at old Los Altos Twin Theatre - $5.5 Million - 53,00 Square Feet
Winrock Inn Addition - Add Two Towers - $12 Million
The Presidio - Office Building - 25,000 Square Feet
The Promenade - Retail Center - 100,000 Square Feet
Quail Run Retail Center - 16,000 Square Feet
Pyramid Plaza Holiday Inn and Convention Center - $13 Million - 312 Room
Renaissance - Combination of Apartment and Office Space
Yale Business Park - Office, Hotel and Restaurant Complex
Mission Research Office Building
Science Applications International Group building
Osuna Corporate Center - Located at Launch Site Business Park
Seagull Office Plaza - 2 Story - $3.4 Million - 56,000 Square Feet

Construction employment in the Balance of State went in exactly the opposite direction. From 1984 to 1985 construction employment in the Balance of State decreased by 2,100 or 10 percent. This follows a lackluster growth rate of 2.5 percent in the 1983 to 1984 period. This lack of growth is indicative of the economy of the Balance of State and will not show much improvement in the next two years. Projects underway, planned or recently completed include the following:

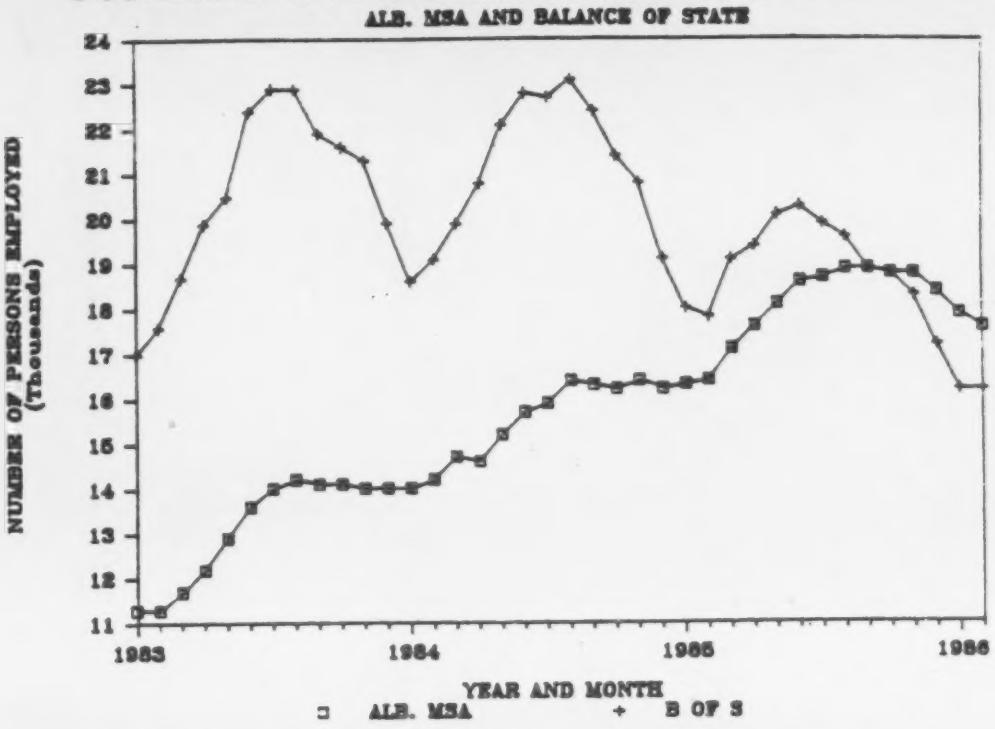
First National Bank of Alamogordo - $2.5 Million Renovation
University of New Mexico Valencia County Branch College - $5.7 Million - North of Belen
Brantley Dam Project - Carlsbad
Navajo Dam Generating Plant - $22 Million - 30-Megawatt Hydroelectric Generating Plant - Farmington
Lohman Avenue Shopping Center - $2.5 Million - 30 Shops - Las Cruces

Las Vegas Airport - $1.4 Million Expansion - Las Vegas
Super 8 Motel - $1.3 Million - 65 Rooms - Las Cruces
Quality Inn - $3.8 Million - Las Cruces
Las Cruces Hilton Inn - $16 Million - Las Cruces
Roadrunner Parkway Apartment Complex - $4.1 Million - 144 Units - Las Cruces
Southwestern Public Service Company - $2.5 Million Headquarters - Roswell
Ruidoso Financial Center - $2.8 Million - 34,000 Square Feet
Ruidoso Airport - $20 Million - Ruidoso
Grindstone Canyon Dam - $7.4 Million - Ruidoso
Eldorado Hotel - $30 Million - 216 Rooms - Santa Fe
Ponce de Leon Retirement Village - $8.3 Million - 150 Units - Santa Fe
Marcy Plaza - 3 Level Parking Garage - 20,000 Square Feet Office Addition - Santa Fe
Shiprock Shopping Center - $2.6 Million - Shiprock
Angel Fire Airport - Angel Fire/Taos
Plaza at Angel Fire - $23 Million Hotel/Convention Center - Angel Fire/Taos
St. Francis Hotel - $4 Million - 124 Rooms - Taos
Hot Springs Ventures - $1 Million Hotel - Truth or Consequences
Veterans Service Center - Former Carrie Tingley Hospital - Truth or Consequences

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT, 1983 – 1986



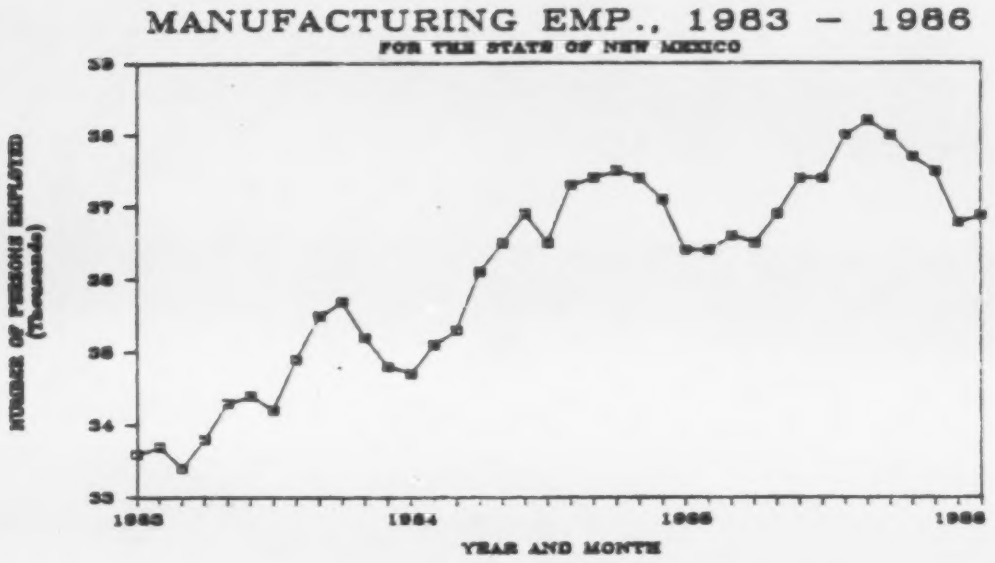
CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT, 1983 - 1986

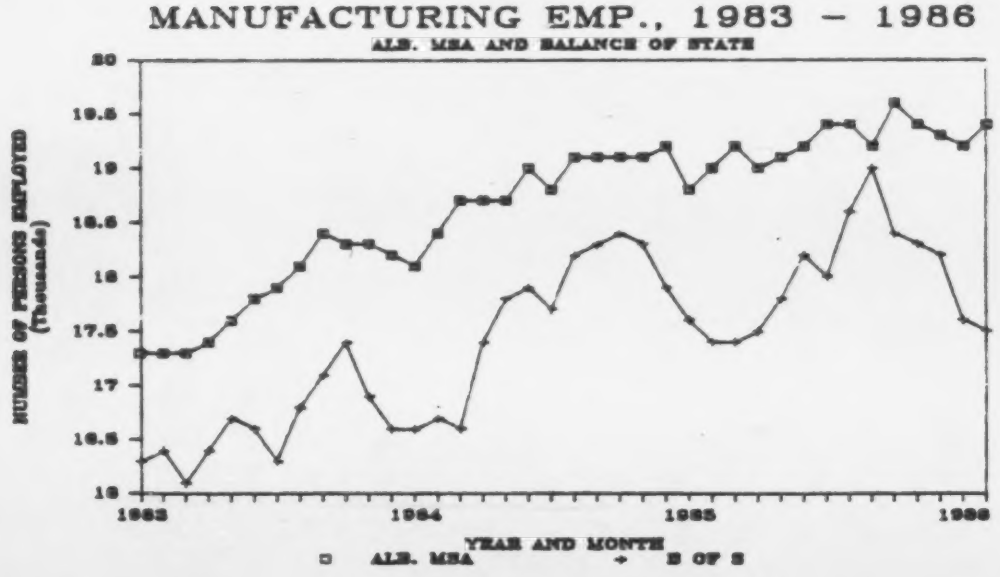


Manufacturing

Manufacturing employment in New Mexico grew by almost 800 or 2.1 percent in 1985. This is slightly below the state's overall growth rate of 3.1 percent, with most of the increase occurring in the transportation manufacturing sub-sector. This sub-sector experienced a strong 14.3 percent increase with 500 jobs being added. This was largely due to increased production at the Transportation Manufacturing Company of Roswell. With minor growth expected in most sectors of manufacturing, the future of the industry will depend, to a great extent, on the state's semiconductor plants. From 1984 to 1985 the, Electronic and

Electrical Equipment manufacturing sub-sector lost 100 jobs which represents a decrease of almost 4 percent. Analysts predict that this industry should begin a recovery process by 1987 which should continue through 1988. As stated earlier, analysts predict a 16 to 20 percent growth in sales and/or production for this period.

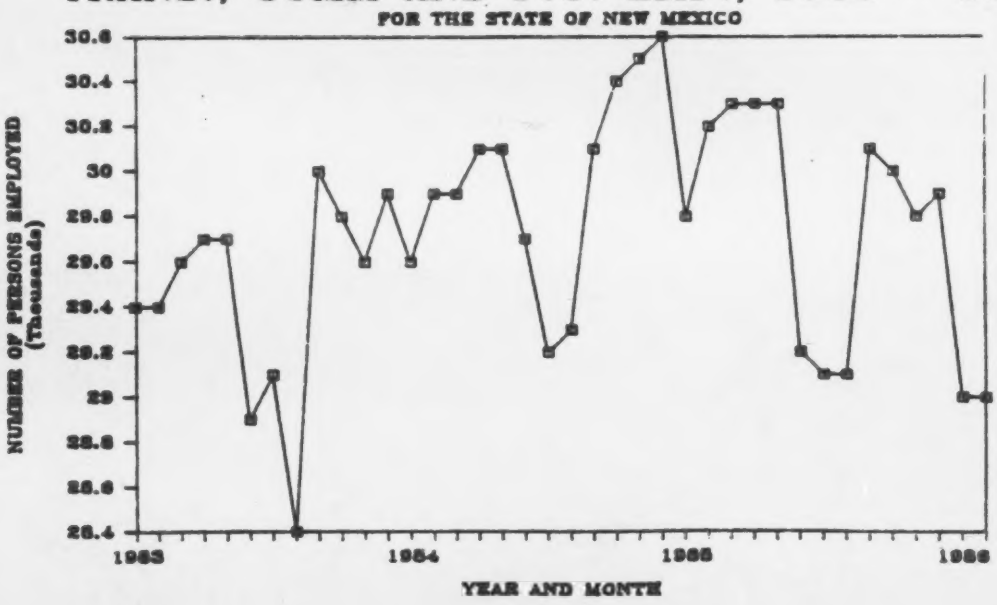


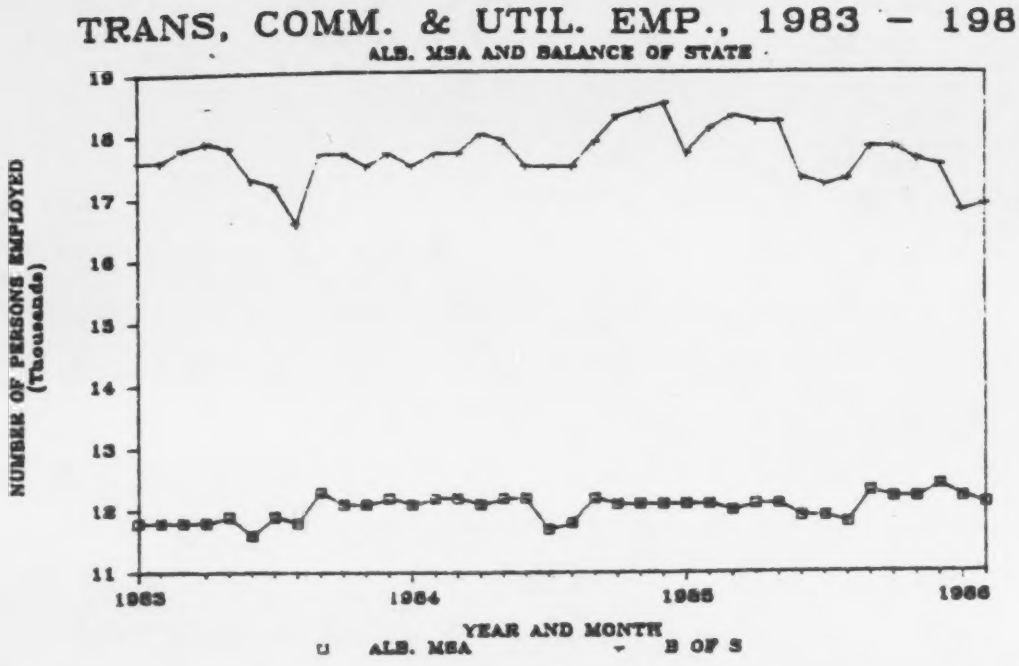


Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities

In 1985 the Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities industry experienced a drop in employment of 100 or less than 1 percent. This decrease was due, in part, to the continuing divestiture of A T & T and Mountain Bell. This divestiture affected both Albuquerque and the Balance of State and resulted in a loss of about 400 jobs in the communications sub-sector in 1985. Due to increased competition in the telecommunications sector, more layoffs are possible. The transportation sub-sector experienced an increase of 2.7 percent or 300 jobs in 1985. The growth would have been greater if it were not for the closure of ICX in New Mexico. Future growth in transportation will be flat due to the uncertain employment plans of the Greyhound and Trailways Bus Lines. Public utilities showed no growth in 1985. This trend should continue due to planned layoffs at the now combined Public Service Company of New Mexico and Gas Company of New Mexico.

TRANS., COMM AND P.U. EMP., 1983 - 1986





Trade

The trade industry in New Mexico has been one of the strongest performers in terms of total employment gains and number of new hires. Employment in New Mexico's trade industry increased by 5,400 or 4.6 percent from 1984 to 1985. Of the total increase, 4,700 occurred in the retail trade sub-sector. This represents a growth rate of 4.9 percent. Within the retail sub-sector, the greatest percentage growth was seen in the general merchandise stores (7.8 percent) followed by eating and drinking places (4.5 percent) and food stores (4.5 percent). In terms of numeric increases, the eating and drinking places sub-sector performed the best (+ 1,500). Due to the loss of high-paying mining jobs, the retail trade industry is not expected to perform as strongly in 1986 or 1987, with projected growth rates below 2 percent.

Once again, the growth trends of the trade industry in Albuquerque and The Balance of State are divergent. In 1985 Albuquerque's trade employment increased by 5.3 percent, while retail trade increased by 7.1 percent. Within the retail trade sub-sector general merchandise stores once again led the way, increasing by 9.8 percent. This was followed by food stores (9.3 percent) and eating and drinking places (5.4 percent). In terms of numeric increases, eating and drinking places showed the most growth (+ 800). Albuquerque has many factors in its favor. These include the fact that Albuquerque has a large and quickly increasing population, a high population density and a large defense/research base. Due to these factors and due to the fact that Albuquerque's economy does not depend on mining salaries and will experience an increase in consumer spending due to the low price of oil, growth in the retail sector should reach 5 percent in 1986 and be in the 2.5 to 3 percent range in 1987.

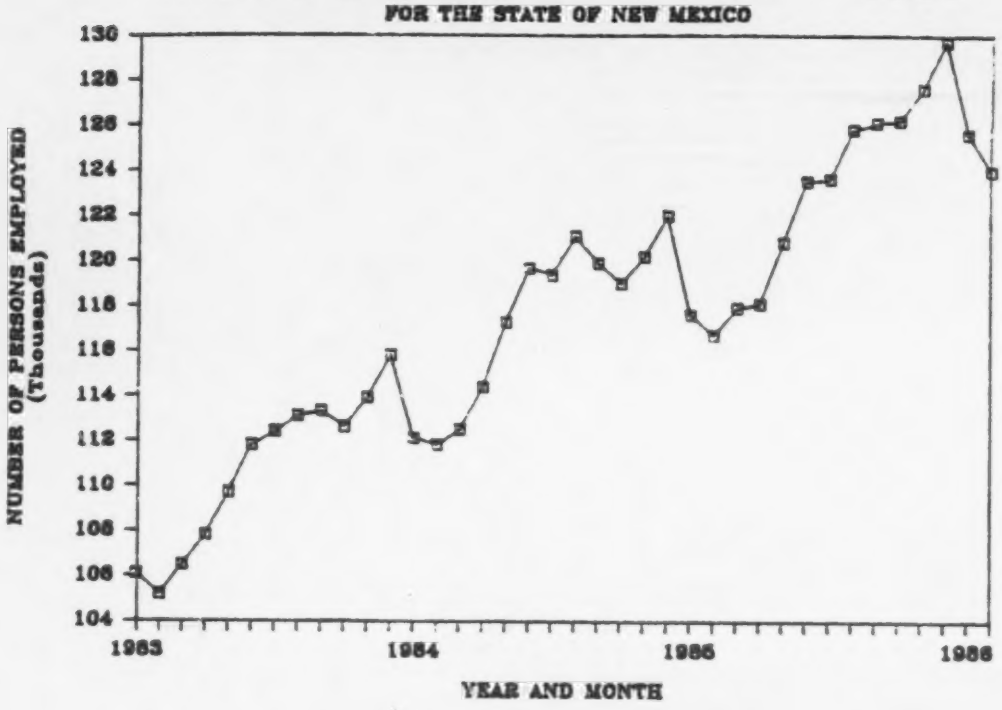
In contrast, the trade industry in the Balance of State increased by only 3.5 percent in 1985. This is above the state's total growth rate, but is well below that of Albuquerque. Once again, this is due, in part, to the loss of the high-paying mining jobs which will offset any increase in consumer spending brought about by the drop in the price of oil. From 1984 to 1985 employment in general merchandise stores increased by 6.5 percent, followed by eating and drinking places (3.7 percent) and food stores (2.1 percent). These rates are well below those of Albuquerque in all sub-sectors. For 1986 the Balance of State's retail trade sub-sector should increase by about 4 percent, dropping to 1 percent in 1987.

Shopping Centers and Restaurants (Planned or Recently Completed)

Christorian Restaurant - $1.6 Million - 200 Capacity - Albuquerque
T.J. Maxx - Retail Discount Chain - Louisiana Plaza - Albuquerque
Aaron Rents - Furniture Rental and Sales - Albuquerque
Beall's - Winrock Center - Albuquerque
Thrifty Drug Store - Louisiana and Montgomery - Albuquerque
Garduno's of Mexico - 3rd Store - $2.8 Million - 10,000 Square Feet - Montgomery and Moon - Albuquerque
Shopping Center - Coors and Central - 400,000 Square Feet - 2,000 Car Parking Lot - Albuquerque
Ross Stores - Apparel Retailer - 34,000 Square Feet - Ross Plaza - Albuquerque
Shopping Center - Old Location of Los Altos Twin Theatre - $5.5 Million - 53,000 Square Feet - Albuquerque
Smith's Food and Drug - $1.6 Million - Central and Tramway - Albuquerque
El Pollo Asado - Charbroiled Chicken Restaurant - 7 Stores Planned for Albuquerque and Santa Fe
The Promenade - Specialty Retail Center - 100,000 Square Feet - Spain and Eubank - Albuquerque
Quail Run Shopping Center - 10 Retail Spaces - 4 Offices - 16,000 Square Feet - Tramway and San Rafael - Albuquerque
Bag & Save - Warehouse Grocery Store - Albuquerque
Knickerbockers - Restaurant/Lounge - Uptown Blvd - Albuquerque
Luby's Cafeteria - Juan Tabo and Lomas - Albuquerque
Clovis High Plains Mall - $6.1 Million - 45 Store Capacity
Save-n-Gain - Warehouse Grocery Store - Clovis
Furrs - Warehouse Grocery Store - Hobbs
C.B. Smith - $2.5 Million Strip Shopping Center - Lohman Avenue - Las Cruces
Southern Plaza - Rio Rancho - Opening 1986
J.C. Penney Co. - $1 Million Telephone Sales Center - Rio Rancho
Safeway Food Store - $1.2 Million - Ruidoso
Beall's - 30,000 Square Feet - Santa Fe
Villa Linda Mall - Additional Stores - Beall's and Luby's Cafeteria - Santa Fe
Loma Vista Plaza - Additional Stores - Value House and Gardenswartz Sports - Santa Fe
Shiprock - $4.3 Million Shopping Center - 62,000 Square Feet
Wal-Mart - Five New Stores - Statewide
Pep Boys - Automotive Retailer - 5 Stores - Statewide
Smith's Food and Drug Store - $2.8 Million - Taos
Smith's Foodway - 36,000 Square Feet - White Rock

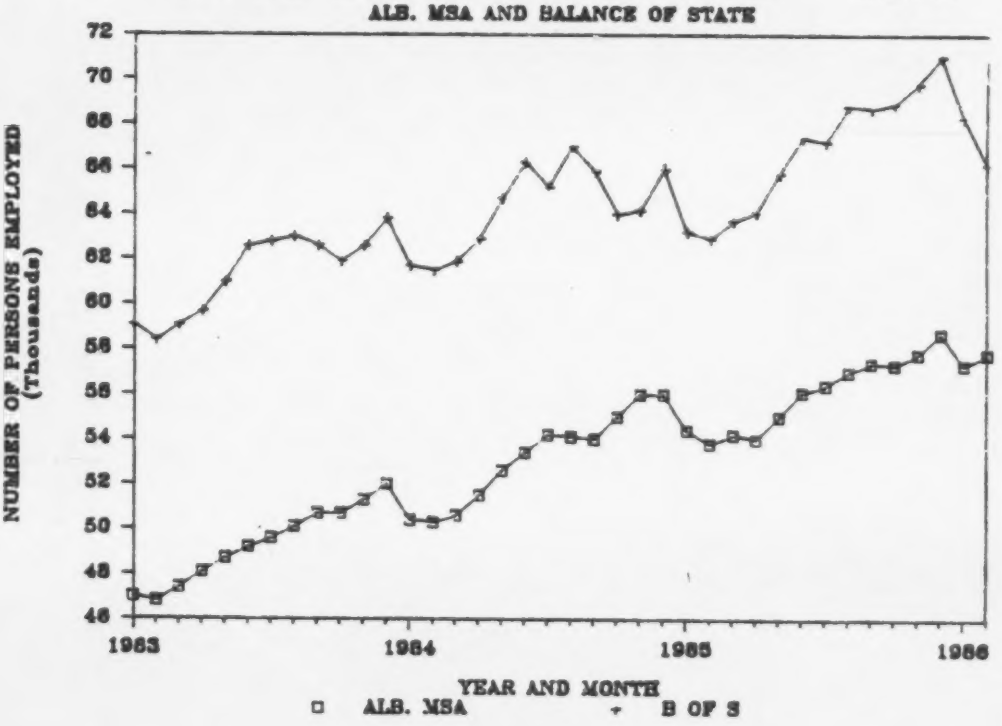
TRADE EMPLOYMENT, 1983 – 1986

FOR THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO



TRADE EMPLOYMENT, 1983 – 1986

ALB. MSA AND BALANCE OF STATE



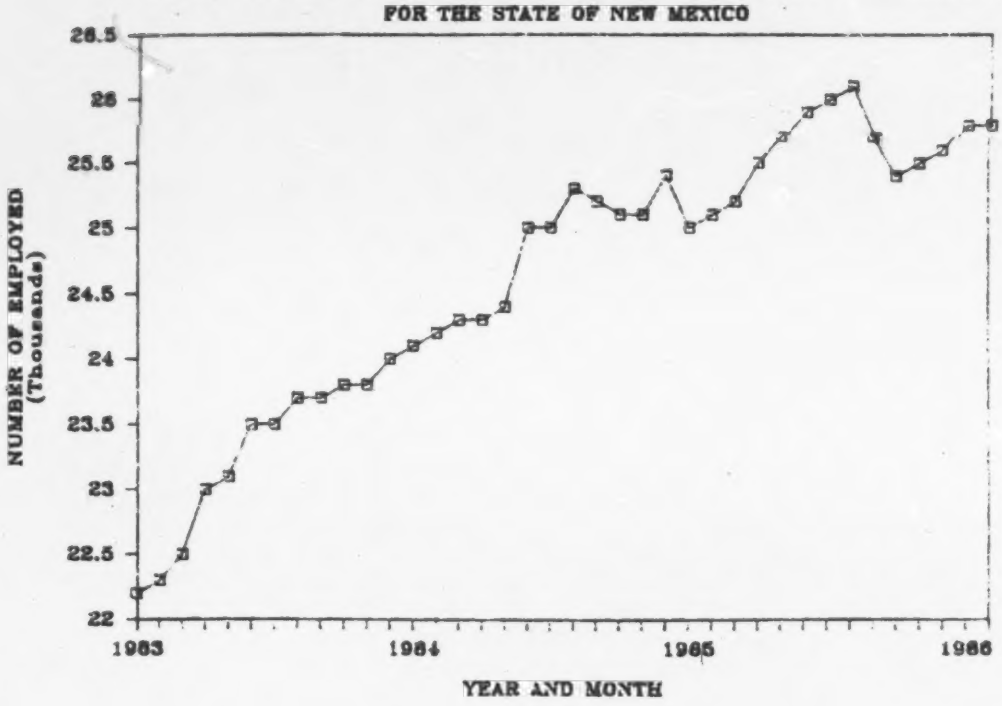
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

The Finance, Insurance and Real Estate industrial sector grew by almost 800 or 3.1 percent in 1985. This is equal to the overall growth rate of the state. Within the finance, insurance and real estate sub-sector, real estate showed the largest increase, 5.6 percent.

Once again, all of the growth experienced by the state occurred in Albuquerque. In fact, while Albuquerque showed a numeric increase of over 800, the Balance of State showed a small decrease. Of the 600 increase in statewide real estate employment, 500 were in Albuquerque. This is indicative of the strength of the market in the area for both new construction and older houses. There is also a large amount of commercial and office space available in Albuquerque requiring additional sales and management personnel. These factors, combined with interest rates which are not expected to increase significantly in the near future, should lead to further growth in the range of 3 percent and 2 percent in 1986 and 1987. The Balance of State, on the other hand, will experience little to no growth over the next two years.

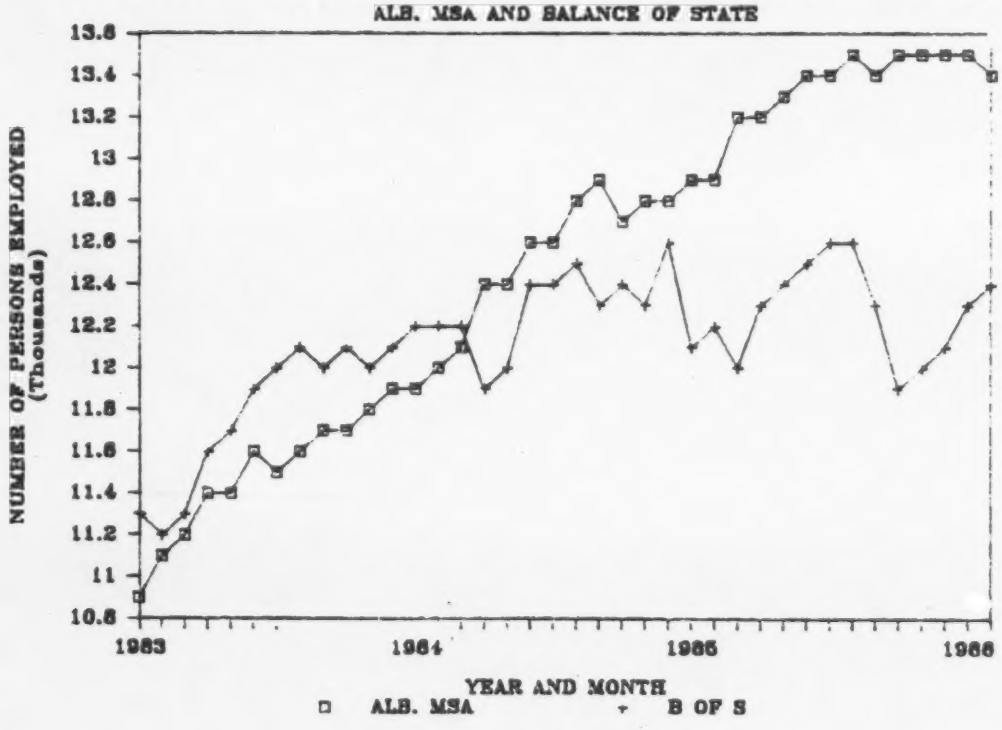
FIN., INS. AND R.E. EMP., 1983 - 1986

FOR THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO



FIN., INS AND R.E. EMP., 1983 - 1986

ALB. MSA AND BALANCE OF STATE



Services

The service sector in New Mexico has historically exhibited strong growth and includes firms providing health, lodging, maintenance and business services. From 1984 to 1985 the services sector grew by 6.4 percent or almost 7,000. This is over twice the state's total nonagricultural growth rate. In the case of services, however, both Albuquerque and the Balance of State shared equally in the growth. And, due to large increases in the number of lodging, health and business facilities planned, this trend should continue. It should be noted that included in the business services sub-sector are many defense related operations including Sandia National Laboratory and sub-contractors for the Los Alamos National Laboratory, Kirtland Air force Base and White Sands Missile Range.

Lodging Places (Recently Opened or Proposed)

Holiday Inn - $12 Million - 10 Story - Journal Center - Albuquerque
Ramada Inn - 150 Rooms - Gibson and University - Albuquerque
Amberly Hotel - 3 Story - 170 Room - All Suite - Albuquerque
Midtown Holiday Inn - 500 Room Expansion - Albuquerque
Continental Inn - $8 Million - 155 Rooms - Albuquerque
La Quinta Motor Inn - 3rd In Albuquerque - 130 Rooms
Texas Inn - $5.3 Million - 115 Rooms - Albuquerque
Winrock Inn - Two Tower Addition - $12 Million - Albuquerque
Chamisa Inn - $2 Million Expansion - Espanola
Quality Inn - $3.8 Million - 7 Story - 205 Rooms - Las Cruces
Hilton Inn - $16 Million - Las Cruces
Hampton Inn - 120 Rooms - Las Cruces
Super 8 Motel - $1.3 Million - 65 Rooms - Las Cruces
American Guesthouse - 125 Room - Ruidoso
Ruidoso Downs Race Track - $10 Million Hotel Complex - 6 Stories - Ruidoso
Hotel Eldorado - $22 Million - 218 Rooms - Santa Fe

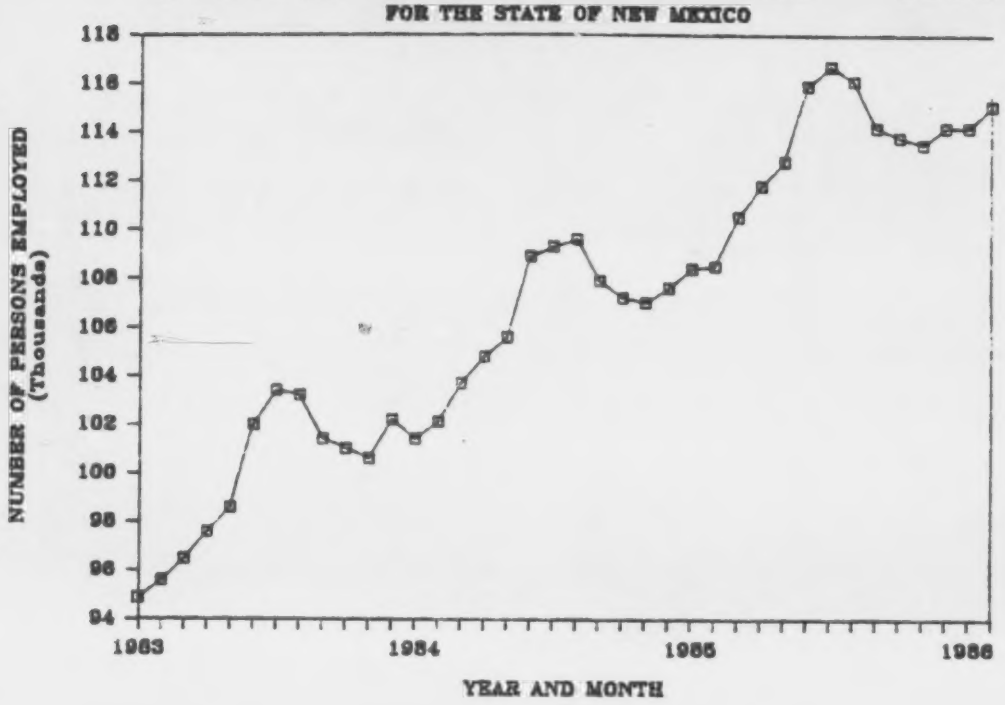
Castillo Corp. - 605 Acre Resort - Santa Fe
La Quinta Motor Inn - 130 Rooms - Santa Fe
Hilton Inn - $2 Million Renovation - Santa Fe
Continental Inn - Santa Fe
Best Western Hotel/Condo - $3.5 Million - Angel Fire/Taos
St. Francis Hotel - $4 Million - 124 Rooms - Taos
The Plaza at Angel Fire - $23 Million Hotel/Convention Center - Angel Fire/Taos
Hot Springs Ventures - $1 Million Hotel - T or C
Tucumcari Inn - Tucumcari

Health Care Facilities and Retirement Homes (Recently Opened or Proposed)

Gerald Champion Memorial Hospital - $4.75 Million Expansion - Alamogordo
West Mesa Health Care Center - $1.7 Million Nursing Home - 120 Beds - Albuquerque
Lovelace Medical Center (New) - $43.5 Million - 235 Beds - Albuquerque
Northside Presbyterian Hospital - 119 Beds - Albuquerque
St. Joseph Hospital - Cancer Center - $2.5 Million- Albuquerque
Care More - $1.7 Million Nursing Home - 120 Beds - Albuquerque
St. Joseph Hospital - $9.2 Million Rehabilitation Facility- 64 Beds - Albuquerque
Veterans Administration Medical Center - 500,000 Square Feet - Albuquerque
Outpatient Clinic and Ancillary Medical Service Facility- $1.7 Million First Phase - Cuba
Lea Regional Hospital - Medical Clinic - Eunice
Hacienda de Salud - Nursing Home - 80 Beds - Farmington
Hobbs Health Care - $3 Million Nursing Home - 85 Person Capacity - Hobbs
Villa Encantada - $7 Million Luxury Retirement Village- Hobbs
Valley View Hospital - $5 Million Psychiatric Care Center- Las Cruces
Ohio Psychiatric Institutes Inc. - Psychiatric Hospital- Las Cruces
Union County Medical Center - 3,000 Square Feet - Raton/- Clayton
Americare Corp. - 120 Bed Nursing Home - Roswell
St. Vincent Hospital - $3.2 Million Psychiatric Wing - 37 Beds - Santa Fe
Ponce de Leon Retirement Center - $8.3 Million - Santa Fe
Charter Hospital - Inpatient Psychiatric Facility - Santa Theresa
Holy Cross Hospital - $9.5 Million Nursing Home and Hospital Addition - Taos
Veterans Service Center - Elderly and Disabled Care Facility - At Site of Former Carrie Tingley Hospital - T or C

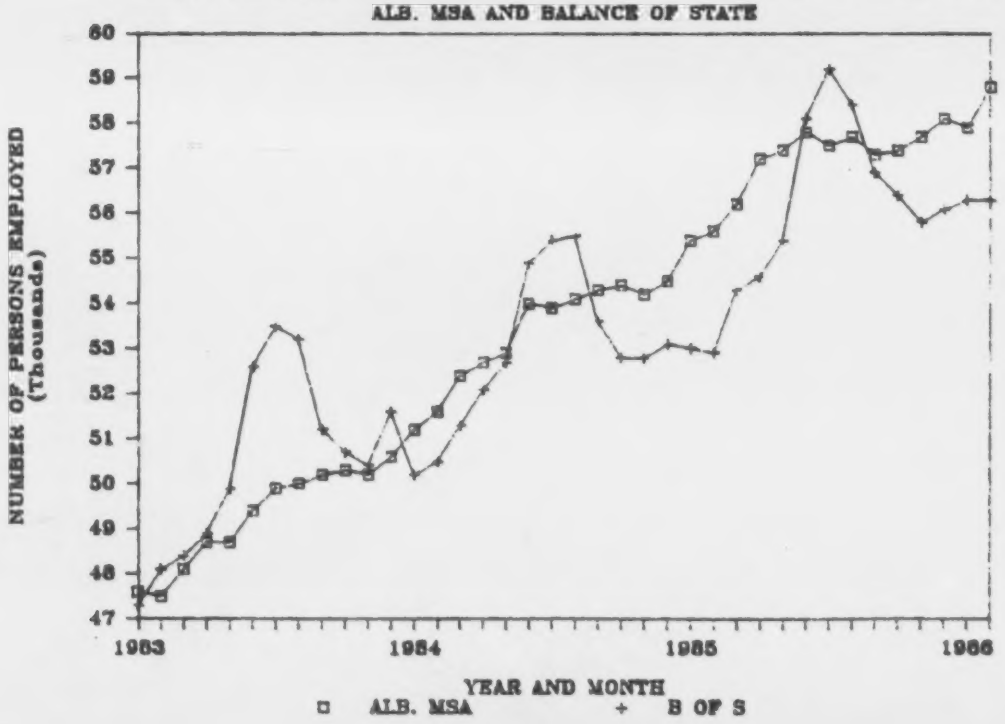
SERVICES EMPLOYMENT, 1983 – 1986

FOR THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO



SERVICES EMPLOYMENT, 1983 – 1986

ALB. MSA AND BALANCE OF STATE



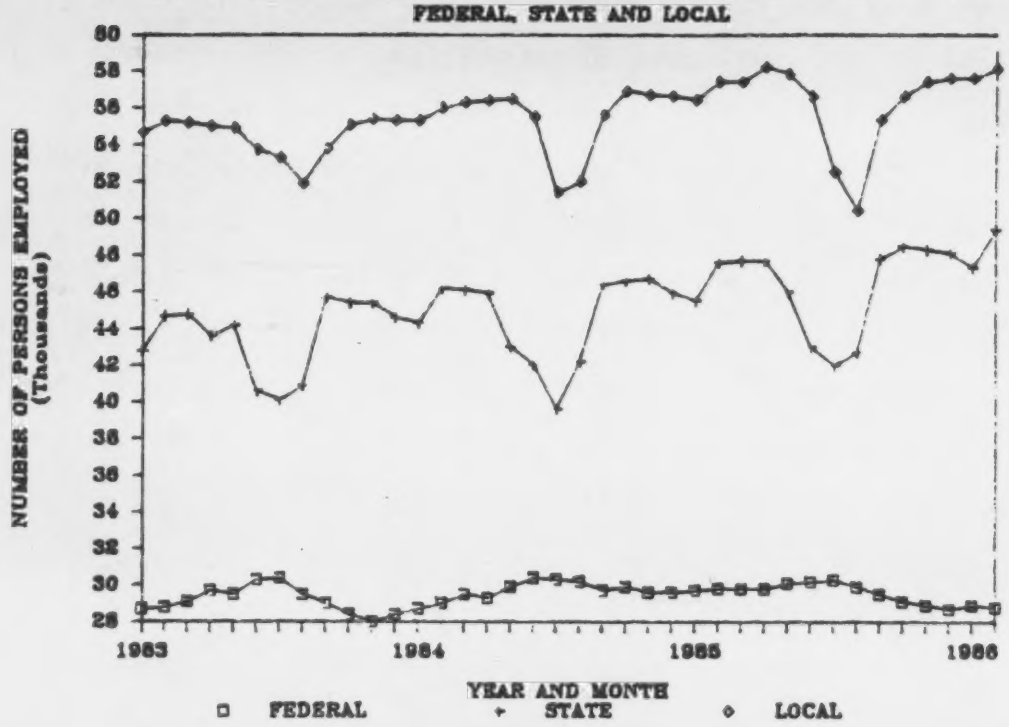
Government

Government is the largest employer in the state, accounting for almost 26 percent of total employment, compared to 17 percent for the nation. It should be noted that the federal government sub-sector includes such defense related facilities as Kirtland Air Force Base and White Sands Missile Range, while state government employment includes Los Alamos National Laboratory and the universities in addition to state agencies. Employment growth in the government sector was a relatively flat 1.8 percent for the state in 1985. Statewide, federal government employment fell by less than 1 percent. Federal employment in the Balance of State also fell, but by almost 2 percent. Albuquerque, due to proximity of Kirtland Air Force Base, showed an increase of 2.2 percent or 300 jobs. State government employment showed an increase in all three areas. This increase was primarily due to increased hiring at the state's universities and the Los Alamos National Laboratory. Local government employment increased for the state and Balance of State, but fell by less than 1 percent in Albuquerque.

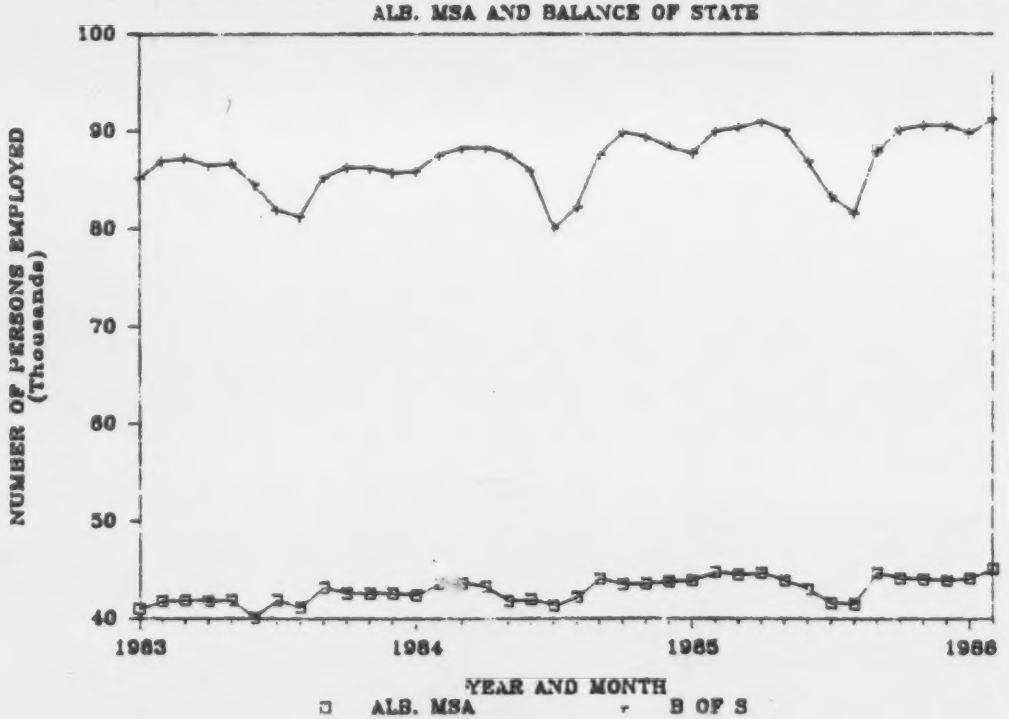
Future growth in government employment will be flat due to two factors. The first factor is the unknown impact of the Gramm/Rudman/Hollings Act which may lead to further cuts in federal programs (both defense and domestic) and state grants. The second factor is the fall in the price of oil and the resultant loss of oil and gas royalties. These royalties account

for a large percentage of the state budget. Local government (especially in the area of education and schools) will also be hurt by the decrease in state revenues, from which they receive much of their funding. The combination of these two, as of yet unknown, factors will greatly influence the future employment levels in government. Partially offsetting these negative factors is the possibility of several large federally funded projects moving into the state. These include a large defense facility in Las Cruces, the telescope facility in Socorro and the Hawk Missile facility in Albuquerque.

GOVT. EMP. IN NEW MEXICO, 1983 – 1986



GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, 1983 – 1986



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE AND BALANCE OF STATE, 1985

	UNITED STATES		NEW MEXICO		ALBUQUQUERQUE		BALANCE OF NM	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	97,699,000	100.0%	518,100	100.0%	219,700	100.0%	298,400	100.0%
MINING	989,000	1.0%	20,600	4.0%	300	0.1%	20,300	6.8%
Metal Mining	485,000	0.5%	3,200	0.6%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Coal & Nonmetallic Mining	304,500	0.3%	4,100	0.8%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Oil & Gas Extraction	615,900	0.6%	13,400	2.6%	*	N/A	*	N/A
CONSTRUCTION	4,662,000	4.8%	37,000	7.1%	18,100	8.2%	18,900	6.3%
MANUFACTURING	19,426,000	19.9%	37,300	7.2%	19,200	8.7%	18,100	6.1%
Durable Goods	11,566,000	11.8%	24,200	4.7%	13,600	6.2%	10,600	3.6%
Lumber & Wood Products	702,600	0.7%	2,500	0.5%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Electronic & Electrical Equip.	2,207,500	2.3%	6,600	1.3%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Transportation Equipment	1,990,200	1.4%	4,000	0.8%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Other Durable Goods	6,665,700	6.8%	11,100	2.1%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Nondurable Goods	7,860,000	8.0%	13,000	2.5%	5,600	2.5%	7,400	2.5%
Food & Kindred Products	1,636,500	1.7%	4,200	0.8%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Textiles & Apparel	1,864,200	1.9%	2,400	0.5%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Other Nondurable Goods	4,359,300	4.5%	6,500	1.3%	*	N/A	*	N/A
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,300,000	5.4%	29,800	5.8%	12,100	5.5%	17,700	5.9%
Transportation	3,059,000	3.1%	12,800	2.5%	5,600	2.5%	7,200	2.4%
Railroad Transportation	345,800	0.4%	2,400	0.5%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Trucking & Warehousing	1,384,800	1.4%	6,100	1.2%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Other Transportation	1,328,400	1.4%	4,300	0.8%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Communication	1,326,200	1.4%	7,300	1.4%	4,000	1.8%	3,300	1.1%
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Service	915,000	0.9%	9,700	1.9%	2,500	1.1%	7,200	2.4%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	23,194,000	23.7%	122,800	23.7%	56,000	25.5%	66,800	22.4%
Wholesale Trade	5,769,000	5.9%	23,000	4.4%	14,200	6.5%	8,800	2.9%
Durable Goods	3,417,000	3.5%	13,600	2.6%	9,500	4.3%	4,100	1.4%
Nondurable Goods	2,352,000	2.4%	9,400	1.8%	4,700	2.1%	4,700	1.6%
Retail Trade	17,425,000	17.8%	99,800	19.3%	41,800	19.0%	58,000	19.4%
General Merchandise Stores	2,354,200	2.4%	11,100	2.1%	4,500	2.0%	6,600	2.2%
Food Stores	2,827,300	2.9%	14,600	2.8%	4,700	2.1%	9,900	3.3%
Auto Dlrs & Service Stations	1,892,400	1.9%	13,000	2.5%	4,700	2.1%	8,300	2.8%
Eating & Drinking Places	5,692,100	5.8%	35,200	6.8%	15,600	7.1%	19,600	6.6%
Other Retail Trade	4,659,000	4.8%	25,900	5.0%	12,300	5.6%	13,600	4.6%
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	5,924,000	6.1%	25,600	4.9%	13,300	6.1%	12,300	4.1%
Banking	1,715,000	1.8%	8,300	1.6%	3,200	1.5%	5,100	1.7%
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	1,816,000	1.9%	6,100	1.2%	3,700	1.7%	2,400	0.8%
Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,393,000	2.4%	11,300	2.2%	6,400	2.9%	4,900	1.6%
SERVICES	21,930,000	22.4%	113,000	21.8%	57,100	26.0%	55,900	18.7%
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	1,368,100	1.4%	11,100	2.1%	3,300	1.5%	7,800	2.6%
Personal Services	1,125,200	1.2%	5,900	1.1%	3,100	1.4%	2,800	0.9%
Business Services	4,452,600	4.6%	26,400	5.1%	18,600	8.5%	7,800	2.6%
Health Services	6,266,800	6.4%	26,900	5.2%	13,000	5.9%	13,900	4.7%
Social Services	1,335,000	1.4%	7,100	1.4%	2,800	1.3%	4,300	1.4%
Membership Organizations	1,505,600	1.5%	6,300	1.2%	1,800	0.8%	4,500	1.5%
Other Services	5,876,700	6.0%	29,300	5.7%	14,600	6.6%	14,700	4.9%
GOVERNMENT	16,295,000	16.7%	132,000	25.5%	43,700	19.9%	88,300	29.6%
Federal Government	2,875,000	2.9%	29,700	5.7%	12,600	5.7%	17,100	5.7%
State Government	3,780,000	3.9%	46,200	8.9%	12,600	5.7%	33,600	11.3%
Local Government	9,640,000	9.9%	56,100	10.8%	18,500	8.4%	37,600	12.6%

Sum may not add to total due to rounding.
* Data not available.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO - 1984 AND 1985

	1985 NUMBER OF EMPLOYED	NUMERIC CHANGE 1984-85	PERCENT CHANGE 1984-85	1984 NUMBER OF EMPLOYED
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	518,100	15,300	3.0%	502,800
MINING	20,600	(1,000)	-4.6%	21,600
Metal Mining	3,200	(700)	-17.9%	3,900
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying, Etc	4,100	(200)	-4.7%	4,300
Oil & Gas Extraction	13,400	0	0.0%	13,400
CONSTRUCTION	37,000	400	1.1%	36,600
MANUFACTURING	37,300	800	2.2%	36,500
DURABLE GOODS	24,200	600	2.5%	23,600
Lumber and Wood Products	2,500	(100)	-3.8%	2,600
Elec and Electronic Equipment	6,600	200	3.1%	6,400
Transportation Equipment	4,000	500	14.3%	3,500
Other Durable Goods	11,100	(100)	-0.9%	11,200
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,000	100	0.8%	12,900
Food and Kindred Products	4,200	100	2.4%	4,100
Textile and Apparel	2,400	(100)	-4.0%	2,500
Other Nondurable Goods	6,500	200	3.2%	6,300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	29,800	(200)	-0.7%	30,000
TRANSPORTATION	12,800	300	-0.7%	12,500
Railroad Transportation	2,400	0	0.0%	2,400
Trucking and Warehousing	6,100	100	1.7%	6,000
Other Transportation	4,300	200	4.9%	4,100
COMMUNICATIONS	7,300	(400)	-5.2%	7,700
ELEC, GAS AND SANITARY SERVICES	9,700	0	0.0%	9,700
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	122,800	5,300	4.5%	117,500
WHOLESALE TRADE	23,000	600	2.7%	22,400
Durable Goods	13,600	400	3.0%	13,200
Nondurable Goods	9,400	200	2.2%	9,200
RETAIL TRADE	99,800	4,700	4.9%	95,100
General Merchandise Stores	11,100	800	7.8%	10,300
Food Stores	14,600	600	4.3%	14,000
Auto Dealers and Serv Stations	12,900	200	1.6%	12,700
Eating and Drinking Places	35,200	1,500	4.5%	33,700
Other Retail Trade	26,000	1,600	6.6%	24,400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	25,600	900	3.6%	24,700
Banking	8,300	0	0.0%	8,300
Ins Carriers, Agents and Brokers	6,100	300	5.2%	5,800
Other Fin, Ins and Real Estate	11,300	600	5.6%	10,700
SERVICES	113,000	6,700	6.3%	106,300
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11,100	500	4.7%	10,600
Personal Services	5,900	300	5.4%	5,600
Business Services	26,400	2,000	8.2%	24,400
Health Services	26,900	900	3.5%	26,000
Social Services	7,100	100	1.4%	7,000
Membership Organizations	6,300	600	10.5%	5,700
Other Services	29,300	2,300	8.5%	27,000
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	132,000	2,300	1.8%	129,700
Federal Government	29,700	0	0.0%	29,700
State Government	46,200	1,600	3.6%	44,600
Local Government	56,100	700	1.3%	55,400

Note: Sums may not add up to totals due to forced rounding.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO, 1975 THROUGH 1985

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	370,200	390,000	415,400	444,300	461,000	465,400	475,500	473,600	479,500	502,800	518,100
MINING	20,300	21,500	23,400	24,400	27,100	29,400	31,200	26,300	21,000	21,600	20,600
Metal Mining	7,300	9,000	9,800	10,000	11,200	10,700	9,400	5,800	4,000	3,900	3,200
Coal & Nonmetallic Mining	4,100	4,300	4,500	4,600	5,000	5,300	5,500	5,100	4,000	4,300	4,100
Oil & Gas Extraction	8,900	8,300	9,200	9,900	11,000	13,400	16,300	15,400	13,000	13,400	13,400
CONSTRUCTION	25,200	26,100	30,700	35,000	35,600	32,100	33,300	32,100	33,700	36,600	37,000
MANUFACTURING	28,600	30,300	32,200	33,400	34,800	34,400	34,300	34,100	34,400	36,500	37,300
Durable Goods	16,900	17,800	18,700	19,400	20,600	20,500	21,000	21,400	21,900	23,600	24,200
Lumber & Wood Products	2,600	2,900	3,200	3,200	3,200	2,600	2,600	2,100	2,300	2,600	2,500
Electronic & Electrical Equip.	2,900	3,100	3,300	3,700	3,600	3,500	3,500	4,400	4,900	6,400	6,600
Transportation Equipment	1,900	2,100	2,200	2,700	3,500	3,900	3,800	4,100	3,900	3,500	4,000
Other Durable Goods	9,600	9,800	10,000	9,800	10,300	10,400	11,200	10,900	10,700	11,100	11,100
Nondurable Goods	11,600	12,500	13,500	14,000	14,200	13,800	13,300	12,800	12,600	12,900	13,000
Food & Kindred Products	4,500	4,700	4,700	4,600	4,700	4,600	4,100	3,900	4,000	4,100	4,200
Textiles & Apparel	3,000	3,300	3,600	3,800	3,900	3,800	3,600	3,000	2,600	2,500	2,400
Other Nondurable Goods	4,200	4,600	5,300	5,500	5,600	5,500	5,600	5,900	6,000	6,300	6,500
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	23,000	23,400	24,600	26,600	28,100	28,300	29,200	29,900	29,500	30,000	29,800
Railroad Transportation	2,700	2,600	2,800	3,000	3,000	3,100	3,100	2,500	2,300	2,400	2,400
Trucking & Warehousing	4,400	4,600	5,100	5,700	5,800	5,400	5,700	5,700	5,500	6,000	6,100
Other Transportation	2,900	3,000	3,200	3,400	3,500	3,500	3,600	3,800	3,900	4,100	4,300
Communication	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,500	7,200	7,500	7,500	8,000	8,000	7,700	7,300
Electric, Gas & San. Serv.	6,800	7,000	7,300	8,000	8,500	8,800	9,300	9,800	9,700	9,700	9,700
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	83,600	90,400	95,500	101,200	104,100	103,400	106,000	108,300	110,700	117,500	122,800
Wholesale Trade	16,800	17,600	18,800	20,100	21,200	21,400	22,500	22,200	21,500	22,400	23,000
Durable Goods	9,700	10,200	11,100	12,200	13,000	12,900	13,600	13,300	12,600	13,200	13,600
Nondurable Goods	7,200	7,400	7,700	7,900	8,200	8,500	8,900	8,900	9,000	9,200	9,400
Retail Trade	66,800	72,700	76,700	81,100	82,900	82,000	83,500	86,100	89,200	95,100	99,800
General Merchandise Stores	9,300	10,100	10,100	10,800	10,900	10,700	10,700	10,800	10,300	10,300	11,100
Food Stores	9,500	10,000	10,600	10,800	11,200	11,600	12,200	12,400	12,800	14,000	14,600
Auto. Dlr. & Ser. Stat.	11,900	12,600	12,800	13,000	13,200	12,600	11,900	11,800	12,100	12,700	12,900
Eating & Drinking Places	18,500	21,000	23,300	25,500	26,200	26,500	27,800	29,500	31,500	33,700	35,200
Other Retail Trade	17,700	19,100	19,900	21,000	21,400	20,700	20,900	21,400	22,600	24,400	26,000
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,300	17,000	18,300	19,800	21,200	21,100	21,500	21,900	23,200	24,700	25,600
Banking	5,400	5,700	6,000	6,400	6,900	7,000	7,400	7,700	8,100	8,300	8,300
Insur. Car., Agents & Brokers	4,000	4,300	4,700	5,100	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,500	5,800	6,100
Other Fin., Insur. & Real Estate	7,000	7,000	7,600	8,300	8,900	8,600	8,700	8,800	9,600	10,700	11,300
SERVICES	68,300	73,300	79,700	87,300	89,600	91,800	94,100	95,500	99,700	106,300	113,000
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	8,300	8,900	9,000	9,200	9,600	9,700	9,900	10,200	10,300	10,600	11,100
Personal Services	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,600	4,800	5,100	5,600	5,900
Business Services	13,400	14,300	15,400	16,500	18,300	18,900	20,400	21,000	22,000	24,400	26,400
Health Services	15,100	16,500	17,000	18,200	19,200	20,800	22,300	23,800	25,100	26,000	26,900
Social Services	7,100	7,900	10,100	12,800	10,400	10,300	8,900	6,600	6,600	7,000	7,100
Membership Organizations	3,900	4,100	4,800	5,800	6,100	5,300	4,900	4,800	5,400	5,700	6,300
Other Services	16,300	17,400	19,000	20,300	21,500	22,200	23,100	24,200	25,200	27,000	29,300
GOVERNMENT	104,800	108,000	111,000	116,600	120,500	125,000	125,800	125,600	127,200	129,700	132,000
Federal Government	28,600	28,400	28,300	29,000	29,400	30,200	29,900	29,200	29,100	29,700	29,700
State Government	32,100	34,200	35,500	38,100	40,600	42,700	44,100	43,100	43,600	44,600	46,200
Local Government	44,100	45,400	47,200	49,600	50,600	52,000	51,900	53,200	54,500	55,400	56,100

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN ALBUQUERQUE - 1984 AND 1985

	1985 NUMBER OF EMPLOYED	NUMERIC CHANGE 1984-85	PERCENT CHANGE 1984-85	1984 NUMBER OF EMPLOYED
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	219,700	11,300	5.4%	208,400
MINING	300	0	0.0%	300
CONSTRUCTION	18,100	2,600	16.8%	15,500
MANUFACTURING	19,200	400	2.1%	18,800
Durable Goods	13,600	200	1.5%	13,400
Nondurable Goods	5,600	100	1.8%	5,500
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,100	0	0.0%	12,100
Transportation	5,600	100	1.8%	5,500
Communications	4,000	(200)	-4.8%	4,200
Elec, Gas and Sanitary Services	2,500	0	0.0%	2,500
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	56,000	3,100	5.9%	52,900
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,200	500	3.6%	13,700
Durable Goods	9,500	600	6.7%	8,900
Nondurable Goods	4,700	(100)	-2.1%	4,800
RETAIL TRADE	41,800	2,600	6.6%	39,200
General Merchandise Stores	4,500	400	9.8%	4,100
Food Stores	4,700	400	9.3%	4,300
Auto Dealers and Serv Stations	4,700	100	2.2%	4,600
Eating and Drinking Places	15,600	800	5.4%	14,800
Other Retail Trade	12,300	900	7.9%	11,400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	13,300	800	6.4%	12,500
Banking	3,200	100	3.2%	3,100
Ins Carriers, Agents and Brokers	3,700	200	5.7%	3,500
Other Fin, Ins and Real Estate	6,400	500	8.5%	5,900
SERVICES	57,100	3,700	6.9%	53,400
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	3,300	300	10.0%	3,000
Health Services	13,000	600	4.8%	12,400
Social Services	2,800	100	3.7%	2,700
Membership Organizations	1,800	0	0.0%	1,800
Other Services	36,200	2,700	8.1%	33,500
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	43,700	800	1.9%	42,900
Federal Government	12,600	300	2.4%	12,300
State Government	12,600	600	5.0%	12,000
Local Government	18,500	(100)	-0.5%	18,600

Note: Sums may not add up to totals due to forced rounding.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE ALBUQUERQUE MSA, 1975 THROUGH 1985

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	143,200	151,700	160,800	173,800	182,500	183,000	184,600	186,200	195,000	208,400	219,700
MINING	200	200	200	200	300	300	300	200	200	300	300
CONSTRUCTION	9,800	10,000	12,000	14,500	15,000	12,600	11,500	11,400	13,100	15,500	18,100
MANUFACTURING	14,800	15,400	15,500	16,400	17,100	17,200	17,400	17,400	17,800	18,800	19,200
Durable Goods	10,400	10,600	10,400	10,900	11,500	11,700	11,900	12,100	12,400	13,400	13,600
Nondurable Goods	4,400	4,800	5,100	5,400	5,500	5,600	5,500	5,200	5,400	5,500	5,600
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	8,100	8,400	9,000	10,000	11,200	11,500	11,700	11,900	11,900	12,100	12,100
Transportation	3,800	4,100	4,600	5,100	5,500	5,300	5,400	5,200	5,200	5,500	5,600
Communication	2,900	2,900	3,000	3,300	3,900	4,100	4,100	4,400	4,400	4,200	4,000
Electric, Gas & San. Serv.	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,900	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,500
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	36,000	39,900	42,200	44,800	46,700	46,300	47,000	47,200	49,300	52,900	56,000
Wholesale Trade	9,400	10,000	10,900	11,800	12,800	12,700	13,200	13,000	13,000	13,700	14,200
Durable Goods	5,900	6,400	7,100	8,000	8,700	8,500	8,800	8,600	8,400	8,900	9,500
Nondurable Goods	3,500	3,600	3,800	3,900	4,100	4,200	4,400	4,400	4,700	4,800	4,700
Retail Trade	26,500	29,900	31,300	33,000	33,900	33,600	33,800	34,200	36,300	39,200	41,800
General Merchandise Stores	4,000	4,600	4,500	4,700	4,700	4,300	4,200	4,100	3,900	4,100	4,500
Food Stores	3,400	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,800	3,900	4,000	3,700	3,800	4,300	4,700
Auto dlrs & Serv Stations	4,000	4,200	4,300	4,400	4,500	4,400	4,200	4,200	4,300	4,600	4,700
Eating & Drinking Places	7,100	8,600	9,700	10,600	11,100	11,400	11,900	12,400	13,700	14,800	15,600
Other Retail Trade	8,000	8,900	9,200	9,600	9,800	9,600	9,600	9,900	10,500	11,400	12,300
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	8,100	8,300	9,000	9,800	10,600	10,600	10,700	10,700	11,500	12,500	13,300
Banking	2,100	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,700	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,200
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brok	2,500	2,600	2,900	3,200	3,300	3,300	3,400	3,300	3,300	3,500	3,700
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,500	3,500	3,800	4,300	4,600	4,600	4,500	4,600	5,200	5,900	6,400
SERVICES	32,000	34,200	35,900	39,000	41,600	42,500	44,300	46,500	49,200	53,400	57,100
Hotels & Other Lodging Place	2,300	2,500	2,400	2,600	2,600	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,900	3,000	3,300
Health Services	7,500	8,400	8,400	8,700	9,100	9,700	10,500	11,200	11,700	12,400	13,000
Social Services	1,900	2,000	2,200	2,500	2,500	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,800
Membership Organizations	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,800
Other Services	19,200	20,200	21,800	23,800	25,900	26,300	27,300	28,600	30,400	33,500	36,200
GOVERNMENT	34,200	35,300	36,900	39,000	40,100	42,000	41,800	41,000	41,900	42,900	43,700
Federal Government	11,800	11,600	11,700	12,200	12,300	12,600	12,600	12,200	12,300	12,300	12,600
State Government	8,000	8,900	9,500	9,900	10,400	11,400	11,800	11,400	11,500	12,000	12,600
Local Government	14,500	14,700	15,700	16,900	17,500	18,000	17,400	17,400	18,100	18,600	18,500

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE BALANCE OF STATE - 1984 AND 1985

	1985 NUMBER OF EMPLOYED	NUMERIC CHANGE 1984-85	PERCENT CHANGE 1984-85	1984 NUMBER OF EMPLOYED
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	298,400	4,000	1.4%	294,400
MINING	20,300	(1,000)	-4.7%	21,300
CONSTRUCTION	18,900	(2,200)	-10.4%	21,100
MANUFACTURING	18,100	400	2.3%	17,700
Durable Goods	10,600	400	3.9%	10,200
Nondurable Goods	7,400	0	0.0%	7,400
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	17,700	(200)	-1.1%	17,900
Transportation	7,200	200	2.9%	7,000
Communications	3,300	(200)	-5.7%	3,500
Elec, Gas and Sanitary Services	7,200	0	0.0%	7,200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	66,800	2,200	3.4%	64,600
WHOLESALE TRADE	8,800	100	1.1%	8,700
Durable Goods	4,100	(200)	-4.7%	4,300
Nondurable Goods	4,700	300	6.8%	4,400
RETAIL TRADE	58,000	2,100	3.8%	55,900
General Merchandise Stores	6,600	400	6.5%	6,200
Food Stores	9,900	200	2.1%	9,700
Auto Dealers and Serv Stations	8,200	100	1.2%	8,100
Eating and Drinking Places	19,600	700	3.7%	18,900
Other Retail Trade	13,700	700	5.4%	13,000
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	12,300	100	0.8%	12,200
Banking	5,100	(100)	-1.9%	5,200
Ins Carriers, Agents and Brokers	2,400	100	4.3%	2,300
Other Fin, Ins and Real Estate	4,900	100	2.1%	4,800
SERVICES	55,900	3,000	5.7%	52,900
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	7,800	200	2.6%	7,600
Health Services	13,900	300	2.2%	13,600
Social Services	4,300	0	0.0%	4,300
Membership Organizations	4,500	600	15.4%	3,900
Other Services	25,400	1,900	8.1%	23,500
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	88,300	1,500	1.7%	86,800
Federal Government	17,100	(300)	-1.7%	17,400
State Government	33,600	1,000	3.1%	32,600
Local Government	37,600	800	2.2%	36,800

Note: Sums may not add up to totals due to forced rounding.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE BALANCE OF STATE, 1975 THROUGH 1985

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	227,000	238,300	254,600	270,500	278,500	282,400	290,900	287,400	284,500	294,400	298,400
MINING	20,100	21,300	23,200	24,200	26,800	29,100	30,900	26,100	20,800	21,300	20,300
CONSTRUCTION	15,400	16,100	18,700	20,500	20,600	19,500	21,800	20,700	20,600	21,100	18,900
MANUFACTURING	13,800	14,900	16,700	17,000	17,700	17,200	16,900	16,700	16,600	17,700	18,100
Durable Goods	6,500	7,200	8,300	8,500	9,100	8,800	9,100	9,300	9,500	10,200	10,600
Nondurable Goods	7,200	7,700	8,400	8,600	8,700	8,200	7,800	7,600	7,200	7,400	7,400
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,900	15,000	15,600	16,600	16,900	16,800	17,500	18,000	17,600	17,900	17,700
Transportation	6,200	6,100	6,500	7,000	6,800	6,700	7,000	6,800	6,500	7,000	7,200
Communication	3,200	3,200	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,400	3,600	3,600	3,500	3,300
Electric, Gas & San. Serv.	5,400	5,600	5,900	6,500	6,600	6,800	7,100	7,400	7,300	7,200	7,200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	47,600	50,500	53,300	56,400	57,400	57,100	59,000	61,100	61,400	64,600	66,800
Wholesale Trade	7,400	7,600	7,900	8,300	8,400	8,700	9,300	9,200	8,500	8,700	8,800
Durable Goods	3,800	3,800	4,000	4,200	4,300	4,400	4,800	4,700	4,200	4,300	4,100
Nondurable Goods	3,700	3,800	3,900	4,000	4,100	4,300	4,500	4,500	4,300	4,400	4,700
Retail Trade	40,300	42,800	45,400	48,100	49,000	48,400	49,700	51,900	52,900	55,900	58,000
General Merchandise Stores	5,300	5,500	5,600	6,100	6,200	6,400	6,500	6,700	6,400	6,200	6,600
Food Stores	6,100	6,400	7,000	7,200	7,400	7,700	8,200	8,700	9,000	9,700	9,900
Auto. Dlr. & Ser. Stat.	7,900	8,400	8,500	8,600	8,700	8,200	7,700	7,600	7,800	8,100	8,200
Eating & Drinking Places	11,400	12,400	13,600	14,900	15,100	15,100	15,900	17,100	17,800	18,900	19,600
Other Retail Trade	9,700	10,200	10,700	11,400	11,600	11,100	11,300	11,500	12,100	13,000	13,700
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	8,200	8,700	9,300	10,000	10,600	10,500	10,800	11,200	11,700	12,200	12,300
Banking	3,300	3,400	3,700	4,000	4,200	4,300	4,600	4,800	5,100	5,200	5,100
Insur. Car., Agents & Brokers	1,500	1,700	1,800	1,900	2,100	2,100	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400
Other Fin., Insur. & Real Estate	3,500	3,500	3,800	4,000	4,300	4,000	4,200	4,200	4,400	4,800	4,900
SERVICES	36,300	39,100	43,800	48,300	48,000	49,300	49,800	49,000	50,500	52,900	55,900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	6,000	6,400	6,600	6,600	7,000	7,200	7,300	7,500	7,400	7,600	7,800
Health Services	7,600	8,100	8,600	9,500	10,100	11,100	11,800	12,600	13,400	13,600	13,900
Social Services	5,200	5,900	7,900	10,300	7,900	7,900	6,500	4,300	4,100	4,300	4,300
Membership Organizations	2,800	3,000	3,700	4,300	4,600	3,800	3,300	3,200	3,700	3,900	4,500
Other Services	14,700	15,700	17,000	17,500	18,400	19,400	20,800	21,500	21,900	23,500	25,400
GOVERNMENT	70,600	72,700	74,100	77,600	80,400	83,000	84,000	84,600	85,300	86,800	88,300
Federal Government	16,800	16,800	16,600	16,800	17,100	17,600	17,300	17,000	16,800	17,400	17,100
State Government	24,100	25,300	26,000	28,200	30,200	31,300	32,300	31,700	32,100	32,600	33,600
Local Government	29,600	30,700	31,500	32,700	33,100	34,000	34,500	35,800	36,400	36,800	37,600

LABOR FORCE DATA FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1984 AND 1985 - ANNUAL AVERAGES

	1984				1985			
	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	NUMBER OF EMPLOYED	NUMBER OF UNEMP	UNEMP RATE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	NUMBER OF EMPLOYED	NUMBER OF UNEMP	UNEMP RATE
NEW MEXICO	629,000	582,000	47,000	7.5%	646,000	589,000	57,000	8.8%
Service Delivery Areas								
Bernalillo SDA	233,121	218,693	14,428	6.2%	241,912	225,716	16,196	6.7%
Balance of State SDA	395,881	363,306	32,575	8.2%	404,089	363,282	40,807	10.1%
Metropolitan Statistical Areas								
Albuquerque MSA 1/	233,121	218,693	14,428	6.2%	241,912	225,716	16,196	6.7%
Las Cruces MSA 2/	47,822	44,457	3,365	7.0%	49,775	45,522	4,253	8.5%
Santa Fe MSA 3/	57,187	54,697	2,490	4.4%	59,314	56,167	3,147	5.3%
Counties								
Bernalillo County	233,121	218,693	14,428	6.2%	241,912	225,716	16,196	6.7%
Catron County	930	803	127	13.7%	993	824	169	17.0%
Chaves County	23,330	21,803	1,527	6.5%	23,201	21,333	1,868	8.1%
Cibola County	8,508	6,970	1,538	18.1%	8,637	6,567	2,070	24.0%
Colfax County	6,810	6,157	653	9.6%	6,930	6,187	743	10.7%
Curry County	16,384	15,344	1,040	6.3%	16,252	15,043	1,209	7.4%
De Baca County	927	856	71	7.7%	922	818	104	11.3%
Dona Ana County	47,822	44,457	3,365	7.0%	49,775	45,522	4,253	8.5%
Eddy County	21,786	19,741	2,045	9.4%	21,929	19,471	2,458	11.2%
Grant County	10,307	9,145	1,162	11.3%	9,935	8,490	1,445	14.5%
Guadalupe County	1,550	1,442	108	7.0%	1,595	1,379	216	13.5%
Harding County	443	416	27	6.1%	498	454	44	8.8%
Hidalgo County	2,368	2,242	126	5.3%	2,416	2,219	197	8.2%
Lea County	27,244	25,949	1,295	4.8%	26,518	24,934	1,584	6.0%
Lincoln County	7,539	7,213	326	4.3%	7,579	7,115	464	6.1%
Los Alamos County	10,523	10,364	159	1.5%	10,835	10,643	192	1.8%
Luna County	5,235	4,651	584	11.2%	5,542	4,659	883	15.9%
McKinley County	16,947	15,176	1,771	10.5%	17,005	14,719	2,286	13.4%
Mora County	1,334	1,015	319	23.9%	1,461	1,056	405	27.7%
Otero County	16,737	15,618	1,119	6.7%	16,857	15,432	1,425	8.5%
Quay County	4,559	4,171	388	8.5%	4,499	4,049	450	10.0%
Rio Arriba County	12,675	10,623	2,052	16.2%	13,667	11,194	2,473	18.1%
Roosevelt County	6,877	6,564	313	4.6%	7,073	6,694	379	5.4%
Sandoval County	19,161	18,052	1,109	5.8%	20,818	19,049	1,769	8.5%
San Juan County	33,689	29,357	4,332	12.9%	34,359	29,608	4,751	13.8%
San Miguel County	9,494	8,384	1,110	11.7%	9,792	8,459	1,333	13.6%
Santa Fe County	46,664	44,333	2,331	5.0%	48,479	45,524	2,955	6.1%
Sierra County	2,183	2,068	115	5.3%	2,251	2,042	209	9.3%
Socorro County	5,308	4,918	390	7.3%	5,319	4,880	439	8.3%
Taos County	10,320	8,592	1,728	16.7%	10,709	8,565	2,144	20.0%
Torrance County	2,951	2,756	195	6.6%	3,213	2,867	346	10.8%
Union County	2,295	2,175	120	5.2%	2,090	1,942	148	7.1%
Valencia County	12,981	11,951	1,030	7.9%	12,940	11,544	1,396	10.8%

NEW MEXICO CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY RACE AND SEX, AGES 16 PLUS

1985 ANNUAL AVERAGE

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC ORIGIN 3/
Male				
Civilian Labor Force	380,000	351,000	2/	139,000
Employment	343,000	322,000	2/	124,000
Unemployment	37,000	29,000	2/	15,000
Unemployment Rate 1/	9.7%	8.2%	2/	10.8%
Female				
Civilian Labor Force	266,000	238,000	2/	86,000
Employment	246,000	222,000	2/	78,000
Unemployment	20,000	16,000	2/	8,000
Unemployment Rate 1/	7.6%	6.9%	2/	9.7%
Total				
Civilian Labor Force	646,000	589,000	9,000	225,000
Employment	589,000	544,000	8,000	202,000
Unemployment	57,000	45,000	1,000	23,000
Unemployment Rate 1/	8.8%	7.7%	12.8%	10.4%

1/ Unemployment rates are calculated from unrounded labor force and unemployment estimates.
2/ Data did not meet reliability criterion due to small sample size.
3/ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race, however, the majority are in the White category.
Note: Detail may not add to totals or compute exactly due to rounding.
Note: Data for Native Americans and other groups is not avaliable at this time.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR THE U.S., N.M. AND SUB-STATE AREAS - 1982 THRU 1985

	1982	1983	1984	1985
UNITED STATES	9.7%	9.6%	7.5%	7.2%
NEW MEXICO	9.2%	10.1%	7.5%	8.8%
Metropolitan Statistical Areas				
Albuquerque MSA	7.9%	8.6%	6.2%	6.7%
Las Cruces MSA	8.9%	8.8%	7.0%	8.5%
Santa Fe MSA	5.7%	5.8%	4.4%	5.3%
Counties				
Catron County	20.4%	16.8%	13.7%	17.0%
Chaves County	6.5%	8.4%	6.5%	8.1%
Cibola County	25.3%	28.1%	18.1%	24.0%
Colfax County	9.1%	15.7%	9.6%	10.7%
Curry County	6.0%	8.6%	6.3%	7.4%
De Baca County	6.7%	8.5%	7.7%	11.3%
Dona Ana County	8.9%	8.8%	7.0%	8.5%
Eddy County	8.5%	15.1%	9.4%	11.2%
Grant County	28.9%	20.8%	11.3%	14.5%
Guadalupe County	7.5%	8.0%	7.0%	13.5%
Harding County	5.6%	5.6%	6.1%	8.8%
Hidalgo County	10.8%	9.9%	5.3%	8.2%
Lea County	4.6%	7.8%	4.8%	6.0%
Lincoln County	4.2%	4.9%	4.3%	6.1%
Luna County	12.6%	12.5%	11.2%	15.9%
McKinley County	12.6%	15.5%	10.5%	13.4%
Mora County	27.9%	29.0%	23.9%	27.7%
Otero County	7.7%	8.0%	6.7%	8.5%
Quay County	10.6%	11.9%	8.5%	10.0%
Rio Arriba County	19.9%	19.7%	16.2%	18.1%
Roosevelt County	5.3%	6.5%	4.6%	5.4%
Sandoval County	7.6%	5.9%	5.8%	8.5%
San Juan County	11.5%	16.1%	12.9%	13.8%
San Miguel County	13.1%	13.3%	11.7%	13.6%
Sierra County	8.0%	8.0%	5.3%	9.3%
Socorro County	9.1%	8.6%	7.3%	8.3%
Taos County	18.1%	18.7%	16.7%	20.0%
Torrance County	5.4%	5.5%	6.6%	10.8%
Union County	8.0%	6.8%	5.2%	7.1%
Valencia County	10.8%	9.8%	7.9%	10.8%

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO, 1984 AND 1983

	NUMBER OF EMPLOYED 1984	PERCENT OF TOTAL 1984	PERCENT CHANGE 1983 - 1984	NUMBER OF EMPLOYED 1983
New Mexico	22,110	100.0%	1.8%	21,713
Bernalillo County	648	2.9%	2.5%	632
Catron County	325	1.5%	1.6%	320
Chaves County	1,706	7.7%	3.0%	1,657
Cibola County	271	1.2%	1.5%	267
Colfax County	515	2.3%	2.0%	505
Curry County	1,181	5.3%	1.5%	1,163
De Baca County	294	1.3%	1.4%	290
Dona Ana County	2,835	12.8%	3.2%	2,746
Eddy County	921	4.2%	2.0%	903
Grant County	351	1.6%	1.4%	346
Guadalupe County	417	1.9%	1.2%	412
Harding County	317	1.4%	1.6%	312
Hidalgo County	382	1.7%	2.7%	372
Lea County	962	4.4%	1.7%	946
Lincoln County	511	2.3%	1.8%	502
Los Alamos County	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Luna County	588	2.7%	2.4%	574
McKinley County	215	1.0%	1.9%	211
Mora County	376	1.7%	0.8%	373
Otero County	506	2.3%	1.2%	500
Quay County	961	4.3%	1.3%	949
Rio Arriba County	869	3.9%	0.9%	861
Roosevelt County	1,523	6.9%	1.5%	1,501
Sandoval County	401	1.8%	1.3%	396
San Juan County	608	2.7%	1.0%	602
San Miguel County	725	3.3%	1.0%	718
Santa Fe County	318	1.4%	1.3%	314
Sierra County	404	1.8%	2.3%	395
Socorro County	560	2.5%	1.3%	553
Taos County	346	1.6%	0.3%	345
Torrance County	553	2.5%	1.1%	547
Union County	767	3.5%	1.5%	756
Valencia County	754	3.4%	1.2%	745

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

In October 1982, the New Mexico Employment Security Department published a new study entitled New Mexico Occupational Manpower Needs to 1990 which projects specific long-term occupational needs for New Mexico and the Albuquerque Area. The study is based on detailed methods and procedures and incorporates forecasts from both national and state sources to arrive at projected 1990 industrial and occupational trends. In addition, a new methodology for estimating replacement needs resulted in a dramatic increase in the estimated number of annual job openings for occupations. The report contains extensive narrative and data summaries of industrial and occupational employment, and an explanation of methods, assumptions and limitations. Also included are information on job duties, traits and educational requirements. This publication is due to be updated by late 1986 or early 1987 and will contain projections to the year 1995.

New Mexico nonagricultural wage and salary employment is projected to increase by almost 122,000 or 26 percent between 1981 and 1990, which is about the same as the projected national growth rate. Added to these industrial growth totals will be an estimated 525,000 job openings between 1981 and 1990 due to replacement needs. Replacement needs refers to persons who leave their jobs either permanently or temporarily due to retirement, death, moving out-of-state, occupational mobility, family responsibilities or other reasons.

New Mexico employment by industrial sector for 1981 and projected 1990 are given on page 70. The tables on pages 71 and 72 list the New Mexico occupations with 350 or more and the Albuquerque Area occupations with 150 or more annual job openings. Annual job openings are derived by dividing total job openings for the 1981-1990 period by nine. Job openings for any given year may be larger or smaller than the average depending on current economic conditions. Nevertheless, those occupations with the largest number of annual job openings would normally offer the best job potential. However, the tables show expected job demand only. A large number of applicants may apply for many of these positions. The graph on page 73 shows total annual job openings by major occupational group due to industrial growth and replacement needs.

Occupational Employment Statistics (OES)

To improve its occupational information data base, the Employment Security Department maintains a continuous major survey of New Mexico employers. With the financial assistance of the State Vocational Education Division, approximately 6,500 companies have been contacted and asked to complete a questionnaire identifying the numbers of employees in each occupational category. The data is then computer processed and arranged to provide identification of current trends by area and industry. Through the use of additional statistical and economic techniques, future job needs are projected and identified for planning use by educational, training and counseling groups.

Now entering the tenth year, the project staff has published occupational staffing patterns for mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, transportation, finance, services, government, hospitals, education and the utility industries. The forecast for over 600 specific occupations contained in New Mexico Occupational Manpower Needs to 1990 were developed using this data base. In addition to being used for industrial development, vocational planning and career decision making, other uses of this data include identifying employers by occupation. Further information on this extensive project is available through the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis of the New Mexico Employment Security Department.

NEW MEXICO
PROJECTED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
1990

	Employment		Change 1981-1990	
	1981	1990	Numeric	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	475,300	597,100	121,800	26
MINING	31,300	31,800	500	2
Metal Mining	9,600	9,900	300	3
Coal and Nonmetallic Mining	5,600	7,400	1,800	32
Oil and Gas Extraction	16,100	14,500	-1,600	-10
CONSTRUCTION	33,000	43,000	10,000	30
MANUFACTURING	34,100	51,400	17,300	51
Durable Goods	20,800	33,900	13,100	63
Lumber and Wood Products	2,600	3,300	700	27
Elec. and Electronic Equipment	3,400	10,600	7,200	212
Transportation Equipment	3,700	4,900	1,200	32
Other Durable Goods	11,100	15,100	1,900	14
Nondurable Goods	13,200	17,500	4,300	33
Food and Kindred Products	4,100	5,000	900	22
Textiles and Apparel	3,500	5,100	1,600	46
Other Nondurable Goods	5,600	7,400	1,800	32
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION and PUBLIC UTILITIES	29,000	35,800	6,800	23
Railroad Transportation	3,000	3,200	200	7
Trucking and Warehousing	5,700	7,800	2,100	37
Other Transportation	3,400	4,400	1,000	29
Communication	7,400	9,200	1,800	24
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	9,400	11,200	1,800	19
WHOLESALE and RETAIL TRADE	106,600	144,500	37,900	36
Wholesale Trade	22,700	31,700	9,000	40
Durable Goods	13,700	19,800	6,100	45
Nondurable Goods	9,000	11,900	2,900	32
Retail Trade	83,900	112,800	28,900	34
General Merchandise Stores	10,700	13,700	3,000	28
Food Stores	12,000	16,000	4,000	33
Auto Dlrs and Service Stations	11,900	14,100	2,200	18
Eating and Drinking Places	28,300	41,500	13,200	47
Other Retail Trade	20,900	27,500	6,600	32
FINANCE, INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE	21,500	28,900	7,400	34
Banking	7,400	10,000	2,600	35
Ins. Carriers, Agents and Brokers	5,400	6,800	1,400	26
Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	8,800	12,100	3,300	38
SERVICES	94,300	125,300	31,000	33
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	10,100	13,900	3,800	38
Personal Services	4,600	5,100	500	11
Business Services	20,300	24,500	4,200	21
Health Services	22,100	33,100	11,000	50
Social Services	8,900	12,500	3,600	40
Membership Organizations	5,000	5,900	900	18
Other Services	23,200	30,300	7,100	31
GOVERNMENT	125,500	136,400	10,900	9
Federal	29,600	31,200	1,600	5
State	44,100	45,600	1,500	3
Local	51,900	59,600	7,700	15

Sum may not add to total due to rounding.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

1981 - 1990

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
Sales Clerk	2,500
Janitor, Porter And Cleaner	2,180
Kitchen Helper	1,960
Secretary	1,870
Cashier	1,740
Waiter And/Or Waitress	1,580
General Clerk, Office	1,450
Teacher, Elementary Or Preschool	1,420
Truck Driver	1,300
Supervisor, Nonworking Production and Maintenance	900
Bookkeeper, Hand	870
Helper, Trades	870
Nurse Aide And/Or Orderly	840
Stock Clerk, Stockroom	820
Nurse, Registered	750
Teacher, Secondary	750
Electrical And Electronic Assembler	750
Electrical And Electronic Technician	720
Typist	700
Mechanic, Automotive	700
Manager, Restaurant	670
Delivery Driver And Route Worker	670
Counter Attendant, Lunchroom	650
Manager, Store	640
Stock Clerk, Sales Floor	610
Carpenter	610
Heavy Equipment Operator	580
Fuel Pump Attendant	570
Food Preparation And Service Worker, Fast Food	550
Maintenance Repairer, General Utility	550
Accountant And Auditor	510
Teacher Aide	500
Cook, Restaurant	500
Accounting Clerk	480
Dining Room Attendant	470
Guard Or Doorkeeper	450
Teller	450
Receptionist	430
Teacher, College Or Junior College	410
Welder Or Flamecutter	400
Keypunch Operator	390
Electrical And Electronic Engineer	380
Nurse, Licensed Practical	370
Electrician	350

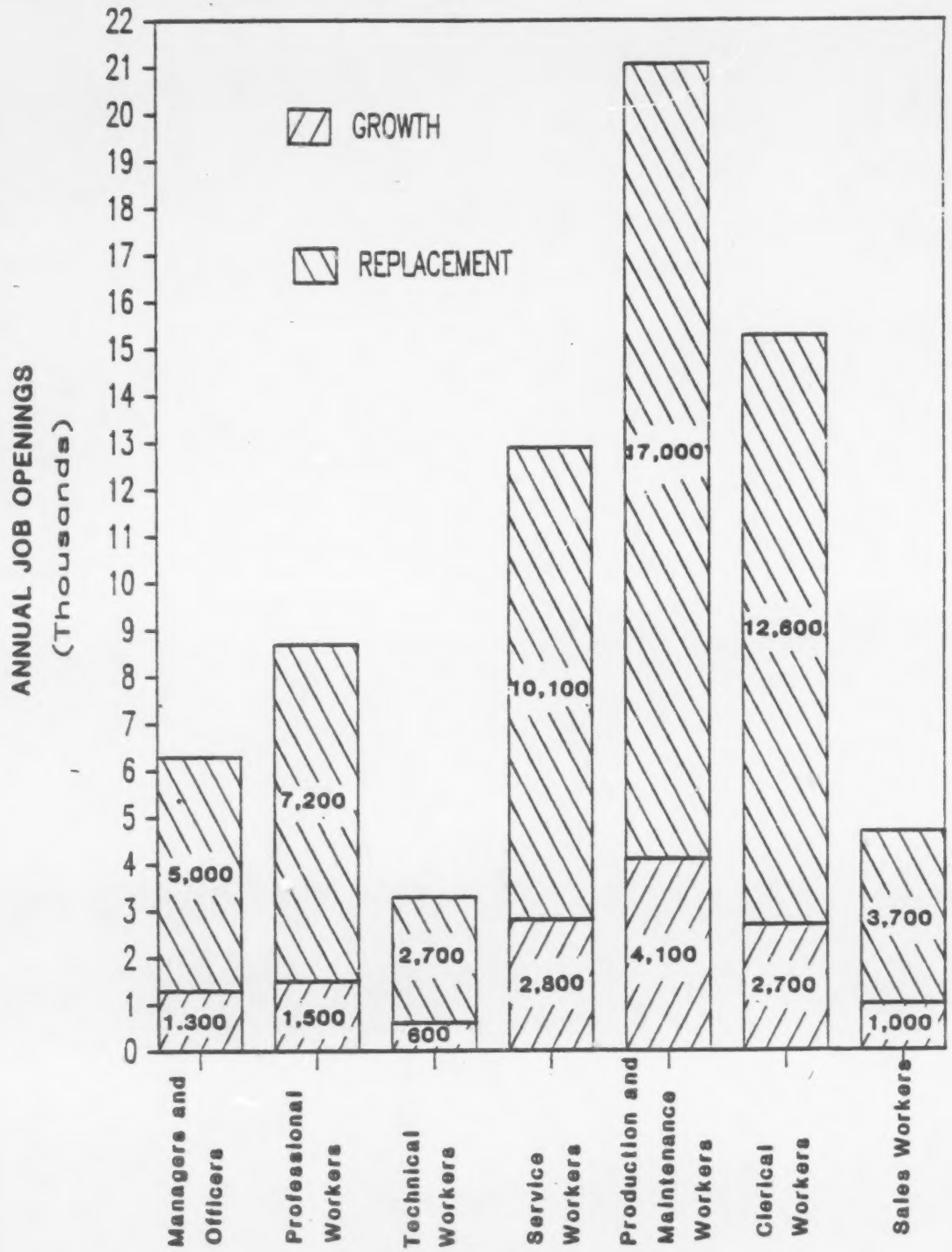
ALBUQUERQUE OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

1981 - 1990

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
General Clerk	1,280
Sales Clerk	1,100
Janitor, Porter And Cleaner	860
Kitchen Helper	820
Secretary	810
Assembler, Electronic	690
Cashier	650
Waiter And/Or Waitress	640
Truck Driver	490
Electronic Technician	480
Teacher, Elementary Or Preschool	450
Bookkeeper, Hand	410
Helper, Trades	380
Stock Clerk, Warehouse	370
Delivery Driver And Route Worker	360
Nurse, Registered	350
Manager, Restaurant	330
Typist	330
Supervisor, Nonworking Production And Maintenance	320
Nurse Aide And/Or Orderly	300
Counter Attendant, Cafeteria	290
Mechanic, Automotive	280
Manager, Store	270
Carpenter	260
Electrical Engineer	260
Food Preparation And Service Worker, Fast Food	250
Teacher, Secondary	250
Bartender	240
Accountant Or Auditor	220
Stock Clerk, Sales Floor	220
Receptionist	210
Accounting Clerk	210
Cook, Restaurant	210
Fuel Pump Attendant	200
Dining Room Attendant	190
Teller	180
Maintenance Repairer, General Utility	180
Guard	170
Teacher, College Or Junior College	170
Teacher Aide	170
Nurse, Licensed Practical	160
Welder Or Flamecutter	150
Order Filler	150

NEW MEXICO

ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS, 1981-1990, DUE TO INDUSTRIAL GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS, BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP



SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK

The occupational shortage and surplus information for New Mexico and selected areas provided on the following pages was compiled by the New Mexico Employment Security Department for planning use by manpower agencies, educational facilities, job seekers, or any other member of the general public interested in occupational information. This information is based on employer surveys, current job trends, and job orders listed and applicants registering with the State Employment Service. A partial listing of the job order and applicant data is also provided on the following pages.

This information is believed to be representative of expected labor market conditions existing as of early 1986. In some areas coverage may not be complete due to staffing, geographic, or labor market limitations. The occupations listed should indicate some chronic shortages and surpluses in the state and various areas. No indication is given as to the experience required, the number of positions available, or which particular employers may be hiring. Constriction of the job market in New Mexico is resulting in more competition for available jobs. Unforeseen economic decisions and events will affect some of the occupations listed.

A comprehensive and updated list of occupational shortages, opportunities and surpluses is available from the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis of the New Mexico Employment Security Department in an ongoing report entitled New Mexico Current Occupational Supply/Demand Summary.

OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES BY AREA
(AS OF JANUARY 1986)

ALAMOGORDO

Bartender
Computer Analyst, Scientific
Computer Operator, Scientific
Computer Programmer, Scientific
Electrician, Licensed
Truck Driver, Heavy

ALBUQUERQUE

Cabinet Installer
Counter Top Installer
Electrical Engineer
Legal Assistant
Salesperson, General Merchandise
Stock Clerk
Waiter/Waitress
Word Processor

ARTESIA

None

CARLSBAD

None

CLOVIS

Boner, Meat
Operating Room Technician
Radiographers, Registered
Respiratory Therapy Technician
Sales Clerk, Food
Shipping/Receiving Clerk
Sorter, Agricultural Produce

ESPANOLA

Protective Officer
Sales Rep, Door to Door

FARMINGTON

Auto Body Repairer
Cook
Electromechanical Technician
Machinist
Maintenance Mechanic
Nurse, General Duty
Psychiatric Aide
Salesperson, General Merchandise
Secretary
Welder, High Pressure

GALLUP

None

GRANTS

Nutritionist

HOBBS

Auto Body Repairer
Automobile Mechanic
Electrician
Licensed Practical Nurse
Plumber
Registered Nurse

LAS CRUCES

Baker
Cake Decorator
Candy Maker
Chef
Electrician, Licensed
Electromagnetic Engineer
Electronic Design Program Analyst
Front End Mechanic
Insulation Installer
Live-In Domestic
Machinist

OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES BY AREA
(AS OF JANUARY 1986)

LAS CRUCES (Cont'd)

Meat Trimmer
Mechanic Journeyman
Plasterer
Plumber, Licensed
Professor, Computer Engineering
Professor, Electrical Engineering
Registered Nurse
Robotics Engineer
Roofer
Sales Rep, Commission
Secretary
Sheet Metal Worker
Truck Driver, Heavy
Welder, Certified

LAS VEGAS

Plumber, Licensed
Refrigeration Mechanic
Registered Nurse

RATON

Automobile Mechanic
Carpenter
Cook
Truck Driver, Heavy
Waiter/Waitress

ROSWELL

Auto Body Repairer
Licensed Practical Nurse
Registered Nurse
Sales Attendant
Utility Worker, Line Assembly
Welder, Production Line

SANTA FE

Cook
Counter Attendant
Dishwasher
Hotel/Motel Maid
Sales Rep, Commission
Waiter/Waitress

SILVER CITY

Electrician
Heavy Equipment Mechanic
Live-In Companion - Elderly
Millwright
Registered Nurse
Welder, Certified

SOCORRO

Ceramics Engineer
Chemist
Chief Engineer, Ordnance
Civil Engineer
Computer Analyst
Computer Engineer
Electronics Assembler
Electronics Technician
Explosives Technician
Gunsmith
High Energy Fabrication Engineer
Machinist, Experimental
Metallurgist
Ordnance Artificer
Ordnance Engineer
Photographic Scientist
Physicist
Professor, Metallurgy
Research Director

TAOS

Automobile Mechanic
Diesel Mechanic
Dry Wall Applicator
Electrician, Licensed
Meat Cutter
Roofer
Waiter/Waitress

TUCUMCARI

Host/Hostess, Restaurant

OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES BY AREA
(AS OF JANUARY 1986)

ALAMOGORDO

Administrative Clerk
Carpenter
Cashier-Checker
Clerk, General
Construction Worker
Cook
Janitor
Nurse Aide
Operating Engineer
Secretary

ALBUQUERQUE

Carpenter
Cashier
Cleaner, Commercial and/or Institutional
Clerk, General
Construction Worker
Electronics Assembler
Store Laborer
Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver
Truck Driver, Heavy

ARTESIA

Administrative Clerk
Construction Worker
Rotary Derrick Operator
Rotary Driller Helper
Roustabout
Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver
Waiter/Waitress

CARLSBAD

Bookkeeper
Carpenter
Cashier-Checker
Clerk, General
Construction Worker
Miner
Operating Engineer
Rotary Driller
Rotary Driller Helper
Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver
Truck Driver, Heavy
Waiter/Waitress
Welder Combination

CLOVIS

Cashier
Cashier-Checker
Cleaner, Commercial and/or Institutional
Clerk, General
Construction Worker
Receptionist
Secretary

ESPANOLA

Administrative Clerk
Carpenter
Cashier
Clerk, General
Construction Worker
Forester Aide
Operating Engineer
Roofer
Truck Driver, Heavy

FARMINGTON

Carpenter
Cashier
Cashier-Checker
Clerk, General
Construction Worker
Rotary Driller Helper
Teacher Aide
Truck Driver, Heavy
Welder, Combination

GALLUP

Automobile Mechanic
Carpenter
Cashier
Cleaner, Housekeeping
Clerk, General
Construction Worker
Operating Engineer
Secretary
Teacher Aide
Truck Driver, Heavy

GRANTS

Automobile Mechanic
Bus Driver

OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES BY AREA
(AS OF JANUARY 1986)

GRANTS (Cont'd)

Clerk, General
Company Laborer, Mining
Construction Worker
Electrician
Equipment Operator
Hoist Operator
Miner
Operating Engineer
Rotary Driller
Rotary Driller Helper
Sales Clerk
Section Supervisor, Mining
Truck Driver, Heavy

HOBBS

Cashier-Checker
Clerk, General
Construction Worker
Nurse Aide
Rotary Derrick Operator
Rotary Driller
Rotary Driller Helper
Roustabout
Teller
Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver
Waiter/Waitress

LAS CRUCES

Assembler, Electronics
Cannery Worker
Cashier
Cashier-Checker
Cleaner, Commercial and/or Institutional
Clerk, General
Clerk-Typist
Construction Worker
Harvest Worker, Vegetable
Packager, Hand
Receptionist
Sales Clerk
Sewing Machine Operator
Sorter, Agricultural Produce

LAS VEGAS

Carpenter
Cashier-Checker

LAS VEGAS (Cont'd)

Cleaner, Housekeeping
Clerk, General
Construction Worker
Cook
Counter Attendant
Electrician
Houseworker, General
Janitor
Motel Maid
Operating Engineer
Sales Clerk
Teacher Aide
Truck Driver, Heavy

RATON

Clerk, General
Construction Worker
Furniture Maker
Glass Packer
Production Machine Operator

ROSWELL

Carpenter
Cashier-Checker
Cleaner, Housekeeping
Clerk, General
Construction Worker
Counter Attendant
Houseworker, General
Kitchen Helper
Oil Field Worker
Operating Engineer
Truck Driver, Heavy
Waiter/Waitress
Warehouse Worker

SANTA FE

Carpenter
Cashier
Cashier-Checker
Clerk, General
Construction Worker
Receptionist
Salesperson, General Merchandise
Secretary
Truck Driver, Heavy

OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES BY AREA
(AS OF JANUARY 1986)

SILVER CITY

Administrative Clerk
Cashier-Checker
Clerk, General
Company Laborer, Mining
Construction Equipment Mechanic
Construction Worker
Dump Truck Driver
Kitchen Helper
Miner
Operating Engineer

SOCORRO

Carpenter
Clerk-Typist
Construction Worker
Operating Engineer
Waiter/Waitress

TAOS

Carpenter
Cashier
Cleaner, Housekeeping
Clerk, General
Construction Worker
Miner
Motel Maid
Operating Engineer
Sales Clerk
Waiter/Waitress

TUCUMCARI

Cashier-Checker
Cleaner, Housekeeping
Construction Worker
Counter Attendant
Kitchen Helper
Salesperson, General Merchandise
Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver
Waiter/Waitress

NEW MEXICO - EMPLOYMENT SERVICE JOB ORDERS
RECEIVED SINCE JULY 1, 1985
BY OCCUPATION - 40 JOB ORDERS OR MORE
OF MORE THAN 150 DAYS DURATION, FULLTIME
AS OF MAY 31, 1986

DOT CODE	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	NUMBER OF JOB ORDERS
313361014	Cook, Restaurant	246
311477030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	241
201362030	Secretary	211
318687010	Kitchen Helper	208
209562010	Clerk, General	204
869687026	Construction Worker II	182
237367038	Receptionist	178
323687014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	150
899381010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	145
620261010	Automobile Mechanic	144
869664014	Construction Worker I	142
219362010	Administrative Clerk	125
211462010	Cashier II	122
381687014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	120
211462014	Cashier-Checker	116
922687058	Laborer, Stores	110
355674014	Nurse Aide	93
905663014	Truck Driver, Heavy	88
860381022	Carpenter	85
210382014	Bookkeeper I	83
311477014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop	82
301677010	Child Monitor	80
372667034	Guard, Security	79
929687030	Material Handler	76
279357054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	71
382664010	Janitor	70
290477014	Sales Clerk	68
210382018	Bookkeeper II	62
313361022	Cook, Short Order I	61
238362010	Hotel Clerk	59
292353010	Driver, Sales Route	58
904383010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	58
906683022	Truck Driver, Light	55
309677010	Companion	55
915467010	Automobile-Service-Station Attendant	49
203362010	Clerk-Typist	48
315361010	Cook	47
299367014	Stock Clerk, Self-Service Store	46
222387050	Shipping and Receiving Clerk	45
312474010	Bartender	45
807381010	Automobile-Body Repairer	45
824261010	Electrician	45
311677018	Dining Room Attendant	44
862381030	Plumber	43
919687014	Cleaner II	43
222367042	Parts Clerk	42
222387058	Stock Clerk	41

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

NEW MEXICO - EMPLOYMENT SERVICE APPLICANTS
ACTIVE ANYTIME SINCE JULY 1, 1985
BY OCCUPATION - 490 APPLICANTS OR MORE
AS OF MAY 31, 1986

DOT CODE	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS
869664014	Construction Worker I	4,101
869687026	Construction Worker II	3,996
211462010	Cashier II	2,788
209562010	Clerk, General	2,781
860381022	Carpenter	2,450
211462014	Cashier-Checker	2,186
905663014	Truck Driver, Heavy	1,938
859683010	Operating Engineer	1,815
311477030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	1,640
201362030	Secretary	1,605
381687014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	1,453
237367038	Receptionist	1,337
313361014	Cook, Restaurant	1,267
904383010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	1,256
355674014	Nurse Aide	1,206
323687014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	1,200
318687010	Kitchen Helper	1,173
290477014	Sales Clerk	1,108
620261010	Automobile Mechanic	1,099
203362010	Clerk-Typist	1,009
219362010	Administrative Clerk	993
899381010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	956
210382014	Bookkeeper I	888
819384010	Welder, Combination	876
185167046	Manager, Retail Store	851
279357054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	824
939281010	Miner I	822
382664010	Janitor	799
922687058	Laborer, Stores	769
930684026	Rotary-Driller Helper	762
726684018	Electronics Assembler	698
824261010	Electrician	697
211362010	Cashier I	650
372667034	Guard, Security	639
169167034	Manager, Office	635
929687030	Material Handler	603
222387050	Shipping and Receiving Clerk	577
844364010	Cement Mason	564
313361022	Cook, Short Order I	563
913463010	Bus Driver	557
311477014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop	555
840381010	Painter	555
249367074	Teacher Aide II	535
301677010	Child Monitor	528
312474010	Bartender	525
187167106	Manager, Food Service	503
213362010	Computer Operator	491

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE POTENTIAL JOB OPENINGS

The New Mexico Employment Security Department is continuing to employ a data and analysis system to better identify sources of new hires entitled Employment Service Potential (ESP). This information helps to pinpoint industries with the most job openings for use in placement and other programs. ESP uses computer analysis of extensive employee wage records and company employment files to identify and aggregate new hires by industry. New hires refers to people employed by a firm in a particular quarter, but who did not work for that firm in any of the previous four quarters. These new hires greatly exceed the number of job openings shown in the long-term occupational forecasts elsewhere in this report. This is largely because the projections do not fully account for occupational and employer transfers or temporary labor force separations.

The table on the next page lists those industries with 3,500 or more new hires from April 1984 through March 1985. To understand the significance of these numbers one has only to look at the first entry on the list, Eating and Drinking Places. Average employment in this sector in 1985 was 35,200, yet the number of new hires from April 1984 to March 1985 was 51,877 or 147 percent of the sector's total employment. Tables with analysis for the state and other areas, industry specific data and general information about the ESP program are available through the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis of the New Mexico Employment Security Department.

TOTAL STATEWIDE INDUSTRIES WITH 3,500 OR MORE NEW HIRES
APRIL 1984 - MARCH 1985

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF NEW HIRES
Eating and Drinking Places	51,877
Oil and Gas Field Services	14,924
Hotels, Motels and Tourist Courts	13,113
Grocery Stores	11,232
Residential Building Construction	11,064
Miscellaneous Business Services	10,141
Nonresidential Building Construction	9,321
Personnel Supply Services	8,254
Department Stores	7,127
Heavy Construction, Except Highway	6,510
Highway and Street Construction	6,408
Farm Labor and Management Services	5,286
Gasoline Service Stations	5,167
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting and Plastering	4,906
Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric) and Air Conditioning	4,758
Hospitals	4,730
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	4,622
Motor Vehicle Dealers (New and Used)	3,871
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods Stores	3,770
Wholesale Trade - Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	3,745
Electrical Work	3,688

Source: Employment Service Potential Program.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

A major indicator of economic well-being is income. Personal income is the income the residents of an area receive from business, government, and households. It includes wages and salaries, employer contributions and fringe benefits, self-employed income, rent, royalties, dividends, interest and governmental transfer payments. Deductions are made for social security and a few other social insurance program contributions. Per capita income is the total aggregate personal income of an area divided by the number of residents in the area. It show the average amount of income going to each person.

New Mexico continues to be one of the lowest per capita income states, falling from 41th in 1983 to 43rd in 1984 and moving back to 41st in 1985. In 1985 the per capita income stood at $10,741, up 4.7 percent from the 1984 figure of $10,262. As shown below, the state compares poorly with most of the surrounding Southwestern and Rocky Mountain states. In terms of total dollar amounts and percentages of the national average, New Mexico's per capita income ranked only above Utah and Idaho in the region in 1985. On a positive note, the state's per capita income exhibited one of the highest percentage increases in the region from 1984 to 1985 (4.7 percent), surpassing Montana (1.1 percent), Oklahoma (4.1 percent), Colorado (4.1 percent), Idaho (4.5 percent) and Utah (4.6 percent). Only Wyoming, Arizona and Texas had equal or higher rates of growth. The state's percen-

tage increase was below both the national rate, but equalled the Southwest rate and surpassed the Rocky Mountain rate. The regional growth rates are the lowest in the nation due, primarily, to the slump in the prices of petroleum products and the loss of the associated high-paying jobs. If the slump continues, the state's per capita income could experience even slower growth in the coming years. Another factor which may affect per capita income growth in New Mexico is the influx of retirees into the state. The fact that many of these people are on fixed incomes or have low earned-incomes may result in slightly slower rates of growth.

Per Capita Income
Southwest and Rocky Mountain Region
1984 - 1985

	1984		1985		
Area	Per Capita Income	% of National Average	Per Capita Income	% of National Average	% Change 1984-1985
United States	12,772	100	13,451	100	5.3
Southwest	12,208	96	12,782	95	4.7
Arizona	11,822	93	12,454	93	5.3
NEW MEXICO	10,256	80	10,741	80	4.7
Oklahoma	11,629	92	12,103	90	4.1
Texas	12,575	98	13,165	98	4.7
Rocky Mtn.	11,891	93	12,377	92	4.1
Colorado	13,848	108	14,413	107	4.1
Idaho	10,146	79	10,605	79	4.5
Montana	10,607	83	10,728	80	1.1
Utah	9,715	76	10,166	76	4.6
Wyoming	12,238	96	12,955	96	5.9

PER CAPITA INCOME IN NEW MEXICO'S COUNTIES, 1980 AND 1984

	PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME 1984	PERCENT CHANGE 1984-80	PERCENT OF STATE AVERAGE 1984	PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE 1984	PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME 1980
Bernalillo County	12,305	38.1%	112.1%	93.8%	8,909
Catron County	6,828	-4.2%	89.7%	75.0%	7,125
Chaves County	9,881	28.2%	97.0%	81.2%	7,709
Cibola County	5,957	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colfax County	10,473	35.3%	97.4%	81.5%	7,742
Curry County	10,365	30.1%	100.2%	83.9%	7,965
De Baca County	9,569	25.0%	96.3%	80.6%	7,655
Dona Ana County	8,176	28.9%	79.8%	66.8%	6,345
Eddy County	10,287	23.7%	104.6%	87.6%	8,313
Grant County	9,129	21.2%	94.8%	79.4%	7,534
Guadalupe County	6,683	6.9%	78.7%	65.9%	6,253
Harding County	10,087	10.3%	115.1%	96.3%	9,147
Hidalgo County	8,894	16.6%	96.0%	80.3%	7,627
Lea County	11,436	18.8%	121.2%	101.4%	9,629
Lincoln County	10,254	28.3%	100.6%	84.2%	7,992
Los Alamos County	20,082	41.6%	178.5%	149.4%	14,186
Luna County	8,605	26.7%	85.5%	71.6%	6,794
McKinley County	6,148	2.1%	75.8%	63.4%	6,020
Mora County	4,699	0.7%	58.7%	49.1%	4,666
Otero County	9,340	33.9%	87.8%	73.5%	6,977
Quay County	10,169	32.6%	96.5%	80.8%	7,670
Rio Arriba County	6,832	18.8%	72.3%	60.6%	5,749
Roosevelt County	8,544	25.1%	86.0%	72.0%	6,831
Sandoval County	10,485	66.0%	79.5%	66.5%	6,315
San Juan County	8,920	5.2%	106.7%	89.4%	8,483
San Miguel County	6,340	26.3%	63.1%	52.9%	5,018
Santa Fe County	11,646	39.4%	105.1%	88.0%	8,356
Sierra County	9,272	28.3%	90.9%	76.1%	7,225
Socorro County	6,639	8.6%	76.9%	64.4%	6,111
Taos County	8,389	37.1%	77.0%	64.5%	6,121
Torrance County	7,192	13.2%	79.9%	66.9%	6,352
Union County	8,760	-25.2%	147.4%	123.4%	11,712
Valencia County	9,297	34.6%	86.9%	72.8%	6,909

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

PER CAPITA INCOME IN NEW MEXICO CITIES - 1979 AND 1983

CITY	COUNTY	1983	PERCENT CHANGE 1979-83	PERCENT OF STATE AVERAGE	1979	PERCENT OF STATE AVERAGE
Alamogordo	Otero	7,889	32.6%	100.2%	5,950	97.2%
Albuquerque	Bernalillo	9,897	33.0%	125.6%	7,440	121.6%
Artesia	Eddy	8,084	31.0%	102.6%	6,170	100.8%
Aztec	San Juan	7,303	15.2%	92.7%	6,341	103.6%
Bayard	Grant	5,049	8.9%	64.1%	4,638	75.8%
Belen	Valencia	7,692	40.5%	97.7%	5,476	89.5%
Bernalillo	Sandoval	5,760	28.7%	73.1%	4,474	73.1%
Bloomfield	San Juan	6,717	15.6%	85.3%	5,810	94.9%
Bosque Farms	Valencia	9,793	35.7%	124.3%	7,218	117.9%
Capitan	Lincoln	6,742	26.7%	85.6%	5,322	87.0%
Carlsbad	Eddy	7,728	26.5%	98.1%	6,107	99.8%
Carrizozo	Lincoln	5,703	32.0%	72.4%	4,321	70.6%
Causey	Roosevelt	4,428	33.4%	56.2%	3,320	54.2%
Central	Grant	4,800	12.9%	60.9%	4,250	69.4%
Chama	Rio Arriba	6,153	27.3%	78.1%	4,834	79.0%
Cimarron	Colfax	5,582	43.2%	70.9%	3,898	63.7%
Clayton	Union	6,656	15.5%	84.5%	5,765	94.2%
Cloudcroft	Otero	8,646	29.4%	109.8%	6,684	109.2%
Clovis	Curry	7,832	27.2%	99.4%	6,156	100.6%
Columbus	Luna	4,903	37.1%	62.2%	3,577	58.4%
Corona	Lincoln	5,017	28.7%	63.7%	3,899	63.7%
Corrales	Sandoval and Bernalillo	10,412	38.4%	132.2%	7,521	122.9%
Cuba	Sandoval	5,589	40.8%	71.0%	3,969	64.9%
Deming	Luna	5,643	23.4%	71.6%	4,572	74.7%
Des Moines	Union	7,863	27.7%	99.8%	6,159	100.6%
Dexter	Chaves	4,634	16.6%	58.8%	3,975	65.0%
Dora	Roosevelt	9,658	24.5%	122.6%	7,758	126.8%
Eagle Nest	Colfax	7,169	24.6%	91.0%	5,754	94.0%
Elida	Roosevelt	5,690	28.5%	72.2%	4,428	72.4%
Encino	Torrance	4,377	30.6%	55.6%	3,351	54.8%
Espanola	Santa Fe and Rio Arriba	6,425	31.8%	81.6%	4,875	79.7%
Estancia	Torrance	5,182	23.4%	65.8%	4,199	68.6%
Eunice	Lea	8,380	25.6%	106.4%	6,674	109.1%
Farmington	San Juan	9,075	17.9%	115.2%	7,699	125.8%
Floyd	Roosevelt	7,612	25.6%	96.6%	6,062	99.1%
Folsom	Union	3,875	26.8%	49.2%	3,057	50.0%
Fort Sumner	De Baca	5,411	17.9%	68.7%	4,591	75.0%
Gallup	McKinley	7,006	1.9%	88.9%	6,878	112.4%
Grady	Curry	6,332	11.9%	80.4%	5,659	92.5%
Grants	Cibola	6,054	-15.4%	76.9%	7,154	116.9%
Grenville	Union	2,831	27.1%	35.9%	2,228	36.4%
Hagerman	Chaves	5,527	9.1%	70.2%	5,064	82.7%
Hatch	Dona Ana	5,694	29.9%	72.3%	4,383	71.6%
Hobbs	Lea	9,438	30.3%	119.8%	7,246	118.4%
Hope	Eddy	7,099	27.5%	90.1%	5,569	91.0%
House	Quay	7,951	39.8%	100.9%	5,687	92.9%
Hurley	Grant	7,642	19.1%	97.0%	6,418	104.9%
Jal	Lea	9,004	29.3%	114.3%	6,965	113.8%
Jemez Springs	Sandoval	9,445	44.5%	119.9%	6,535	106.8%

PER CAPITA INCOME IN NEW MEXICO CITIES - 1979 AND 1983

CITY	COUNTY	1983	PERCENT CHANGE 1979-83	PERCENT OF STATE AVERAGE	1979	PERCENT OF STATE AVERAGE
Lake Arthur	Chaves	3,644	16.7%	46.3%	3,122	51.0%
Las Cruces	Dona Ana	8,205	34.6%	104.2%	6,097	99.6%
Las Vegas	San Miguel	5,081	27.0%	64.5%	4,000	65.4%
Logan	Quay	7,306	36.8%	92.8%	5,339	87.2%
Lordsburg	Hidalgo	5,122	21.0%	65.0%	4,232	69.2%
Los Alamos	Los Alamos	14,297	36.9%	181.5%	10,442	170.6%
Los Lunas	Valencia	6,286	40.0%	79.8%	4,489	73.3%
Los Ranchos	Bernalillo	15,626	31.2%	198.4%	11,906	194.5%
Loving	Eddy	5,304	28.4%	67.3%	4,131	67.5%
Lovington	Lea	7,862	31.4%	99.8%	5,981	97.7%
Magdalena	Socorro	4,837	22.0%	61.4%	3,966	64.8%
Maxwell	Colfax	4,721	31.8%	59.9%	3,581	58.5%
Melrose	Curry	6,612	19.8%	83.9%	5,517	90.1%
Mesilla	Dona Ana	7,120	32.0%	90.4%	5,393	88.1%
Milan	Cibola	5,353	-13.6%	68.0%	6,198	101.3%
Moriarty	Torrance	5,991	25.8%	76.1%	4,762	77.8%
Mosquero	Harding and San Miguel	4,381	19.9%	55.6%	3,655	59.7%
Mountainaire	Torrance	5,297	23.2%	67.2%	4,299	70.2%
Pecos	San Miguel	5,344	37.2%	67.8%	3,895	63.6%
Portales	Roosevelt	6,039	26.5%	76.7%	4,774	78.0%
Questa	Taos	6,218	29.8%	78.9%	4,792	78.3%
Raton	Colfax	6,851	17.8%	87.0%	5,818	95.1%
Red River	Taos	9,536	35.0%	121.1%	7,066	115.5%
Reserve	Catron	5,151	7.6%	65.4%	4,786	78.2%
Rio Rancho	Sandoval	10,070	46.6%	127.8%	6,868	112.2%
Roswell	Chaves	7,887	30.1%	100.1%	6,064	99.1%
Roy	Harding	5,664	19.1%	71.9%	4,755	77.7%
Ruidoso	Lincoln	10,003	25.0%	127.0%	8,000	130.7%
Ruidoso Downs	Lincoln	5,152	17.8%	65.4%	4,375	71.5%
San Jon	Quay	6,330	39.2%	80.4%	4,546	74.3%
San Ysidro	Sandoval	4,960	35.0%	63.0%	3,674	60.0%
Santa Fe	Santa Fe	9,840	37.2%	124.9%	7,170	117.2%
Santa Rosa	Guadalupe	5,090	25.9%	64.6%	4,044	66.1%
Silver City	Grant	6,438	14.9%	81.7%	5,602	91.5%
Socorro	Socorro	6,506	27.6%	82.6%	5,098	83.3%
Springer	Colfax	5,962	45.2%	75.7%	4,106	67.1%
Sunland Park	Dona Ana	3,498	33.4%	44.4%	2,622	42.8%
T or C	Sierra	6,453	34.7%	81.9%	4,790	78.3%
Taos	Taos	8,063	33.8%	102.4%	6,024	98.4%
Tatum	Lea	6,672	22.7%	84.7%	5,436	88.8%
Texico	Curry	5,359	12.1%	68.0%	4,779	78.1%
Tijeras	Bernalillo	7,600	31.9%	96.5%	5,760	94.1%
Tucumcari	Quay	7,069	38.1%	89.7%	5,119	83.6%
Tularosa	Otero	6,031	35.4%	76.6%	4,455	72.8%
Vaughn	Guadalupe	4,654	26.4%	59.1%	3,683	60.2%
Virden	Hidalgo	5,644	22.2%	71.7%	4,617	75.4%
Wagon Mound	Mora	4,213	25.5%	53.5%	3,357	54.9%
Willard	Torrance	3,353	26.2%	42.6%	2,656	43.4%
Williamsburg	Sierra	7,808	36.9%	99.1%	5,704	93.2%

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1967 = 100

YEAR		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE	% CHANGE ANN AVG PREVIOUS YEAR TO ANN AVG CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE DECEMBER PREVIOUS YEAR TO DECEMBER CURRENT YEAR
1978	CPI-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.9	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.5		
	CPI-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3		
1979	CPI-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.2%	13.3%
	CPI-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5%	13.4%
1980	CPI-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5%	12.4%
	CPI-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5%	12.5%
1981	CPI-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4%	8.9%
	CPI-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.3%	8.7%
1982	CPI-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1%	3.9%
	CPI-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0%	3.9%
1983	CPI-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2%	3.8%
	CPI-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0%	3.3%
1984	CPI-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3%	4.0%
	CPI-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4%	3.5%
1985	CPI-U	316.1	317.4	318.8	320.1	321.3	322.3	322.8	323.5	324.5	325.5	326.6	327.4	322.2	3.6%	3.8%
	CPI-W	312.6	313.9	315.3	316.7	317.8	318.7	319.1	319.6	320.5	321.3	322.6	323.4	318.5	3.5%	3.6%
1986	CPI-U	328.4	327.5	326.0	325.3											
	CPI-W	324.3	323.2	321.4	320.4											

CPI-U ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
CPI-W URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS

MONTH TO MONTH CHANGE			YEAR TO YEAR CHANGE		
APR	CPI-U	-0.2%	APR	CPI-U	1.6%
	CPI-W	-0.3%		CPI-W	1.2%

POVERTY IN NEW MEXICO, 1979

The number of people living below the poverty level increased from 200,088 in 1969 to 225,508 in 1979, an increase of 25,420 or 12.7 percent. However, because the total population was increasing at an even faster rate, the actual percentage of people living below the poverty level fell from 19.7 percent in 1969 to 17.6 percent in 1979.

The number of people by race living in poverty for the state, planning districts and counties is given in the table on page 93. New Mexico has a much higher percentage of people living in poverty than does the nation as a whole, 17.6 vs. 12.4 percent. The table below shows that New Mexico has a higher percentage of Whites, Native Americans and Asian and Pacific Islanders and a lower percentage of Blacks and persons of Spanish Origin living in poverty than does the United States.

Percentage of Racial/Ethnic Groups Living Below the Poverty Level In 1979, United States and New Mexico

	United States	New Mexico
Total	12.1	17.3
White	9.2	13.1
Black	28.9	27.4
Native American	26.6	39.6
Asian and Pacific Islander	12.8	22.8
Hispanic	23.1	22.9

This table also illustrates the fact that all the minority races have much higher levels of poverty in New Mexico than do Whites, with Native Americans having the highest rate, almost 40 percent.

A further comparison of poverty and income characteristics for New Mexico, Albuquerque and the Balance of State is provided on page 94. The following table gives the percentage distribution of the population by race, not including Hispanics, and by the number of persons living under the poverty level by race, not including Hispanics. By tabulating this data for New Mexico by race, not including Hispanics (Hispanic is an ethnic category and Hispanics can be of any race), the difference between the White, not Hispanic and the other racial/ethnic categories is made even more apparent. For example, Whites make up 53 percent of the population, but account for only 29.5 percent of the poverty population. Hispanics, on the other hand, account for 36.6 percent of the population, yet make up 48.4 percent of the poverty population (see the pie charts on the next page). Once again the incidence of poverty among minority groups is demonstrated.

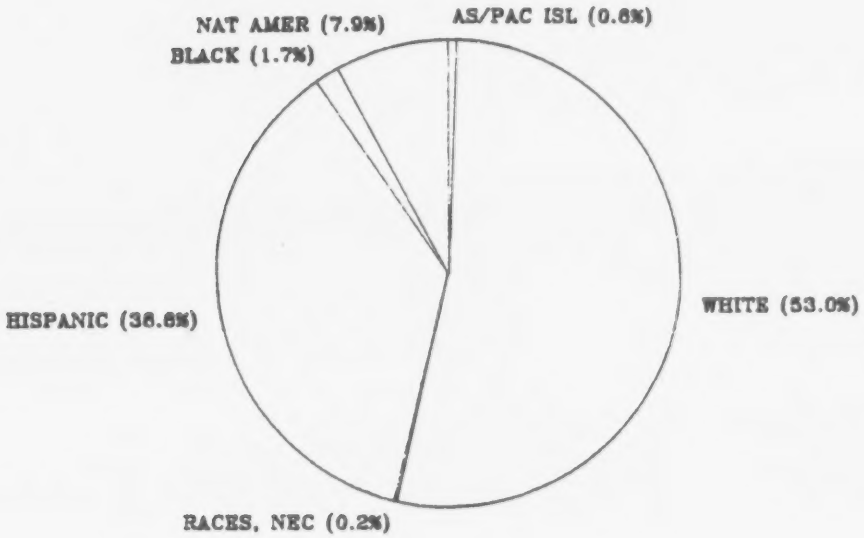
New Mexico Distribution of Population and Poverty by Race, Not Including Hispanics

	Percent of Population	Percent Under Poverty Level Income
White	53.0	29.5
Black	1.7	2.7
Native American	7.9	18.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6	0.7
Remaining Races	0.2	0.4
Hispanic	36.6	48.4

The largest concentrations of people living below the poverty level are found in Bernalillo, Dona Ana and McKinley Counties. These three counties contain 44 percent of the total New Mexico population and 43 percent of all persons living below the poverty level.

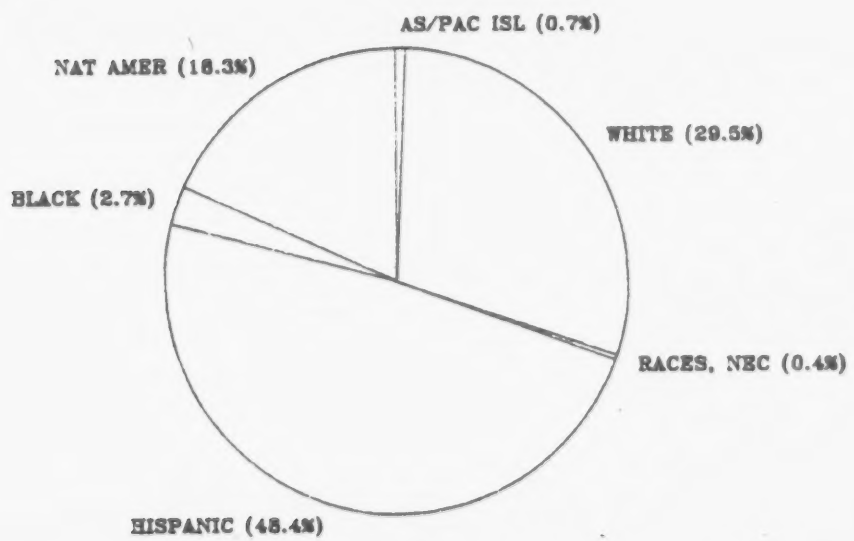
POPULATION BY RACE IN N.M., 1980

NOT INCLUDING HISPANICS



POVERTY BY RACE IN N.M., 1979

NOT INCLUDING HISPANICS



NEW MEXICO, PLANNING DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES
POVERTY STATUS OF PERSONS AND FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, 1979

	Persons						Families	
	Total	White	Black	American Indian	Asian-Pacific Islander	Spanish Origin 1/	Total	Female Householder
NEW MEXICO	225,508	129,599	6,312	42,224	1,761	109,099	46,826	16,159
District I	37,613	5,864	90	29,707	30	3,138	7,326	2,372
McKinley	20,695	1,823	42	17,813	15	1,774	4,009	1,353
San Juan	16,918	4,041	48	11,894	15	1,364	3,227	1,019
District II	34,782	20,163	112	1,954	27	26,248	7,633	2,440
Colfax	2,261	1,398	0	62	0	1,587	479	165
Los Alamos	719	670	0	12	9	120	177	52
Mora	1,610	911	0	0	0	1,504	403	112
Rio Arriba	8,245	2,943	27	1,115	0	6,371	1,840	499
San Miguel	6,616	4,780	31	48	0	5,815	1,436	455
Santa Fe	10,007	7,365	54	318	18	6,741	2,094	795
Taos	5,324	2,096	0	399	0	4,110	1,204	362
District III	71,665	45,576	2,141	8,373	1,266	35,932	14,633	5,944
Bernalillo	54,481	37,013	2,054	2,815	1,214	28,486	11,053	4,875
Sandoval	6,443	2,210	11	3,438	8	1,805	1,263	285
Torrance	1,740	1,059	0	8	0	989	407	93
Valencia	9,001	5,294	76	2,112	44	4,652	1,910	691
District IV	15,033	10,637	890	130	82	6,642	3,334	1,082
Curry	6,135	3,802	749	29	68	2,371	1,326	545
De Baca	484	429	0	0	0	237	104	32
Guadalupe	1,368	1,004	0	0	14	1,190	319	107
Harding	207	183	0	0	0	99	53	13
Quay	1,913	1,431	104	16	0	898	442	133
Roosevelt	3,936	2,810	37	85	0	1,439	843	203
Union	990	978	0	0	0	408	247	49
District V	8,956	7,114	190	48	15	5,384	2,040	653
Catron	624	540	0	2	0	178	128	39
Grant	3,698	2,753	54	20	7	2,591	845	255
Hidalgo	1,018	950	0	0	0	587	230	97
Luna	3,616	2,871	136	26	8	2,028	837	262
District VI	30,884	20,844	2,309	993	124	14,637	6,432	2,206
Chaves	9,594	7,153	425	92	10	5,143	1,982	614
Eddy	6,414	4,155	276	117	10	3,689	1,325	462
Lea	6,786	3,842	1,128	53	9	2,810	1,365	555
Lincoln	1,831	1,560	0	0	0	817	401	114
Otero	6,259	4,134	480	731	95	2,178	1,359	461
District VII	26,575	19,401	546	1,015	208	17,118	5,428	1,461
Dona Ana	20,999	14,925	489	209	80	14,911	4,281	1,216
Sierra	1,884	1,846	0	7	0	541	484	109
Socorro	3,692	2,630	57	799	128	1,666	663	136

1/ Spanish Origin: A self identification designation in addition to the racial group. Are also classified in White, Black, etc.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Summary Tape No. 3, Tables 86, 91 and 92.

POVERTY BY RACE AND AGE, NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE AND BALANCE OF STATE, NOT INCLUDING HISPANICS, 1979

	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	NATIVE AMER	ASIAN/ PAC ISL	RACES NEC	HISPANIC
NEW MEXICO							
Total Below Poverty							
Number	225,513	66,516	6,002	41,260	1,645	989	109,101
Percent of Total Poverty Population	100.0	29.5	2.7	18.3	0.7	0.4	48.4
Percent of Racial/Ethnic Population	17.6	9.8	28.9	40.7	23.8	33.3	23.2
Percent of Age Cohort Below Poverty							
Under 16 Years	36.2	25.2	39.1	41.8	36.1	42.9	40.6
16 to 17 Years	5	3.4	4.5	6.5	3.8	3.5	5.5
18 to 21 Years	9	10.3	8.5	9.3	8.7	5.4	8.2
22 to 54 Years	33.1	37.2	33	31.3	48.6	33.9	31
55 to 64 Years	6.2	8.1	6.8	5	1.5	3	5.5
65 Years and Over	10.6	15.8	8.1	6.2	1.3	11.3	9.3
BERNALILLO COUNTY							
Total Below Poverty							
Number	54,481	20,290	1,898	2,447	1,150	210	28,486
Percent of Total Poverty Population	100.0	37.2	3.5	4.5	2.1	0.4	52.3
Percent of Racial/Ethnic Population	13.2	8.5	23.3	26.3	30.1	20.9	18.6
Percent of Age Cohort Below Poverty							
Under 16 Years	33.5	23	38.8	29.4	41.7	35.2	40.6
16 to 17 Years	4.7	3.3	5	5.9	3.1	6.2	5.6
18 to 21 Years	10.9	13.6	10.5	16.8	5.5	11	8.7
22 to 54 Years	38.1	44.3	36	39.2	46.5	39.5	33.4
55 to 64 Years	5	5.7	4	3.5	2.1	4.8	4.8
65 Years and Over	7.8	10.1	5.7	5.2	1.1	3.3	6.8
BALANCE OF STATE							
Total Below Poverty							
Number	171,032	46,226	4,104	38,813	495	779	80,615
Percent of Total Poverty Population	100.0	27.0	2.4	22.7	0.3	0.5	47.1
Percent of Racial/Ethnic Population	19.7	10.5	32.5	42.1	16.1	39.7	25.4
Percent of Age Cohort Below Poverty							
Under 16 Years	37.1	26.1	39.2	42.6	23.2	44.9	40.6
16 to 17 Years	5.1	3.4	4.3	6.5	5.3	2.8	5.5
18 to 21 Years	8.4	8.6	7.6	8.8	16.2	3.9	8
22 to 54 Years	31.4	34	31.6	30.8	53.5	32.3	30.1
55 to 64 Years	6.5	9.2	8.1	5	0	2.6	5.7
65 Years and Over	11.4	18.4	9.2	6.3	1.8	13.5	10.1

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT - TARGET GROUP DATA

The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established by an act of Congress in 1982 to aid persons facing serious barriers to employment. The goal of the JTPA is to reduce these barriers by coordinating the efforts of government and private industry in establishing a program of job training, counseling, and placement. Under the JTPA program much emphasis has been placed on providing aid to the younger workers in the labor force. This is due to the fact that young people face greater barriers to employment than do their older counterparts. Of the three major barriers to employment faced by youth, two are beyond their immediate control and one is of their own making. The first two barriers to employment are the result of little to no work experience and a lack of marketable job skills. The young workers who are just entering the labor market or who have been members of the labor force for only a short time have not had an opportunity to acquire either experience or skills and are, thus, at a disadvantage when competing against older workers who have had time to acquire both. The JTPA program is designed to reduce these barriers by arranging for worthwhile employment and/or job training for eligible youth. The third barrier to employment faced by youth is self-created and attitudinal in nature.

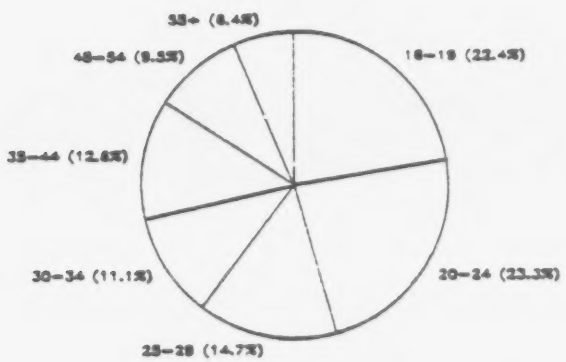
Younger workers in the labor force do not have to contend with as many of the familial responsibilities and obligations as do older workers. At the same time, younger workers, due to their age, do not feel the need to make career decisions. Instead, they seek to experience as much variety in employment as possible in an effort to find which occupations best suit their tastes. This curiosity, when coupled with their freedom, leads many young people to move rapidly from job to job. By changing positions so quickly, these young people are unable to either gain experience in or learn the skills associated with any particular occupation, thereby creating their own barrier to employment. This last barrier is attitudinal and is not easily remediable by the JTPA or any other program. The following tables illustrate the employment (and unemployment) data associated with the younger workers in the labor force.

NEW MEXICO CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS, 1980

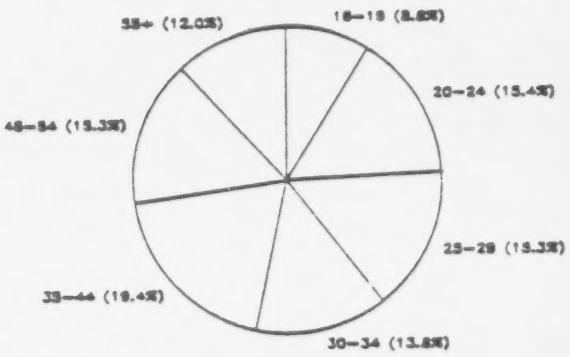
	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMP RATE
16-19	47,902	39,222	8,680	18.1
20-24	84,065	75,016	9,049	10.8
25-29	83,994	78,303	5,691	6.8
30-34	75,637	71,308	4,329	5.7
35-44	106,033	101,152	4,881	4.6
45-54	83,604	79,898	3,706	4.4
55+	65,839	63,339	2,500	3.8

	PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
16-19	22.4	8.8
20-24	23.3	15.4
25-29	14.7	15.3
30-34	11.1	13.8
35-44	12.6	19.4
45-54	9.5	15.3
55+	6.4	12.0

PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS, 1980



PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS, 1980



As these two tables show, the younger portion of the labor force does have a much higher unemployment rate than the older population. As a person matures and acquires more experience and/or skills, his or her unemployment rate naturally goes down. As the second table and the accompanying pie charts illustrate, younger workers (ages 16-24) account for 45.7 percent of total unemployment, but only 24.2 percent of the civilian labor force. The tables on the following pages provide more detailed labor force data for this younger part of our work force.

NEW MEXICO YOUTH POPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	POPULATION	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) (AGES 16-21 ONLY)		
	16-21	1983	1984	1985
Bernalillo County	51,636	18.5	13.0	14.0
Catron County	266	34.0	29.0	33.9
Chaves County	5,744	18.2	14.1	17.6
Colfax County	1,492	48.0	25.9	28.4
Curry County	5,384	25.8	19.2	21.3
De Baca County	224	14.9	16.8	26.9
Dona Ana County	15,099	21.7	17.4	19.5
Eddy County	4,844	29.8	18.7	22.7
Grant County	3,030	49.7	25.7	31.5
Guadalupe County	556	15.4	15.2	27.2
Harding County	99	5.1	14.6	25.0
Hidalgo County	602	24.0	15.2	22.3
Lea County	6,073	19.8	12.2	16.1
Lincoln County	942	10.5	9.5	13.7
Los Alamos County	1,488	7.9	7.0	6.8
Luna County	1,506	13.1	19.4	26.6
McKinley County	7,202	28.7	19.9	25.0
Mora County	502	80.8	60.7	58.5
Otero County	6,073	25.6	22.1	25.6
Quay County	1,050	18.0	14.1	17.8
Rio Arriba County	3,540	44.0	35.9	37.4
Roosevelt County	2,601	9.3	7.1	8.8
Sandoval County	3,802	8.1	12.9	15.0
San Juan County	10,134	24.5	19.9	22.6
San Miguel County	3,161	35.0	32.4	35.7
Santa Fe County	8,091	16.3	12.5	14.9
Sierra County	554	20.9	15.5	28.4
Socorro County	1,610	19.9	17.1	17.8
Taos County	2,172	35.7	32.0	38.3
Torrance County	711	11.4	16.0	20.2
Union County	489	12.1	12.7	16.9
Valencia County	7,081	26.3	24.7	32.4

Source: Population - 1980 Census.

Unemployment Rates - Estimates based on proportion of Youth to total 1980 Census adjusted to 1983, 1984 and 1985 Employment Security Department totals.

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS
NEW MEXICO YOUTH

	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY	BALANCE OF STATE
TOTAL POPULATION, 1980 1/			
14-15 YEARS	49,486	14,610	34,876
16-21 YEARS	157,747	51,636	106,111
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS 16-21 YEARS, 1980 1/			
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	80,132	29,195	50,937
EMPLOYED	67,412	25,082	42,330
UNEMPLOYED	12,720	4,113	8,607
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	15.9	14.1	16.9
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS 16-21 YEARS, 1982 2/			
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	86,712	29,851	56,861
EMPLOYED	69,025	24,640	44,385
UNEMPLOYED	17,687	5,211	12,476
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	20.4	17.5	21.9
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS 16-21 YEARS, 1983 2/			
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	87,992	30,798	57,914
EMPLOYED	68,320	25,087	43,233
UNEMPLOYED	19,672	5,711	13,961
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	22.4	18.5	24.4

1/ Source: 1980 Census.

2/ Estimated.

The preceding tables illustrate the fact that the unemployment rates for the younger workers are indeed high and that the situation has not improved over time. As stated earlier, much of the youth unemployment is due to a lack of experience and marketable skills. Another reason for the high unemployment of youth is the fact that many of these individuals do not have a high school education and thus lack many of the basic educational skills required by most employers. The following two tables provide a clear picture of this situation and its consequences.

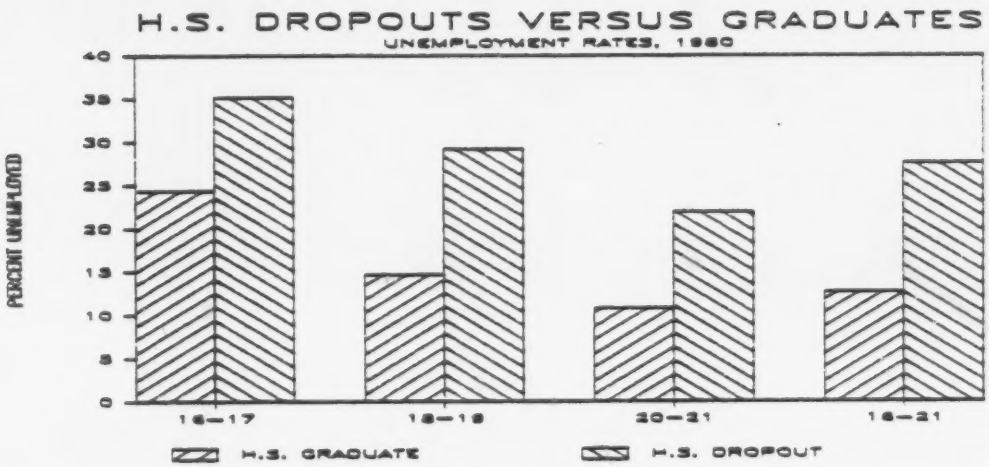
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AGES 16-21
NEW MEXICO, 1980

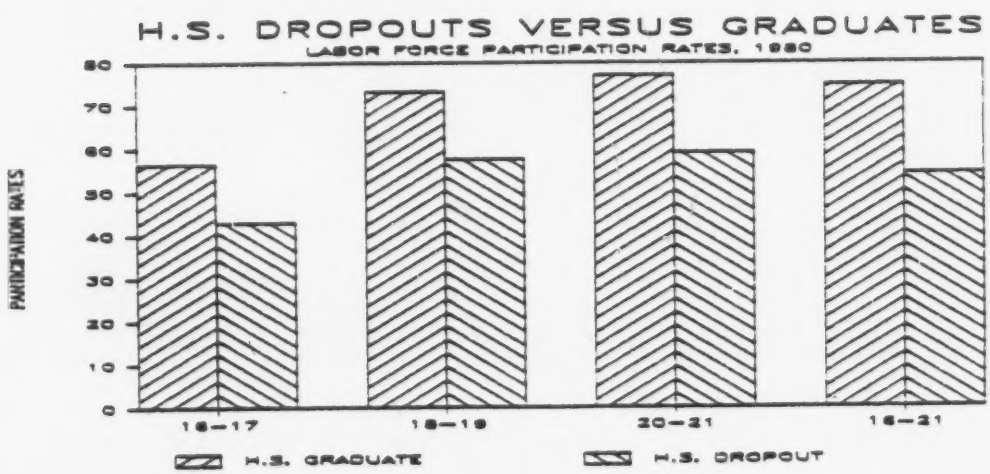
	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY	BALANCE OF STATE
16-17 YEARS			
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3,224	796	2,428
EMPLOYED	2,088	516	1,572
UNEMPLOYED	1,136	280	856
RATE	35.2	35.2	35.3
PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	100.0	24.6	75.4
18-19 YEARS			
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	5,660	1,742	3,918
EMPLOYED	4,006	1,168	2,838
UNEMPLOYED	1,654	574	1,080
RATE	29.2	33.0	27.6
PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	100.0	34.7	65.3
20-21 YEARS			
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	5,924	1,762	4,162
EMPLOYED	4,626	1,340	3,286
UNEMPLOYED	1,298	422	876
RATE	21.9	24.0	21.0
PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	100.0	32.5	67.5
16-21 YEARS			
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	14,808	4,300	10,508
EMPLOYED	10,720	3,024	7,696
UNEMPLOYED	4,088	1,276	2,812
RATE	27.6	29.7	26.8
PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	100.0	31.2	68.8

SOURCE: 1980 CENSUS

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AGES 16-21
NEW MEXICO, 1980

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
16-17 YEARS		
H.S. GRADUATE	24.4	56.6
H.S. DROPOUT	35.2	43.0
18-19 YEARS		
H.S. GRADUATE	14.7	73.3
H.S. DROPOUT	29.2	57.6
20-21 YEARS		
H.S. GRADUATE	10.8	77.0
H.S. DROPOUT	21.9	59.1
16-21 YEARS		
H.S. GRADUATE	12.7	74.8
H.S. DROPOUT	27.6	54.2





Another group targeted by the JTPA program is the economically disadvantaged. These are individuals who meet certain income criteria, a definition of which is provided in the technical notes section of this report. As with the younger workers, the economically disadvantaged also face serious barriers to employment. These include a limited occupational mobility and a lack of funds for, and freedom to participate in, job training and/or educational programs.

A third group targeted under the Job Training Partnership Act is the excess and substantially unemployed. Excess Unemployment measures the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force in any particular area. Substantial Unemployment measures the total number of unemployed individuals in any area with an average unemployment rate of at least 6.5 percent.

The table on the next page provides excess and substantial unemployment data for the period of July 1984 through June 1985 along with data for the economically disadvantaged population for 1980. The areas covered include the state of New Mexico, all three Service Delivery Areas and the remaining counties. The table on page 103 provides economically disadvantaged data by age for both the state and counties.

Labor Force Characteristics - Excess and Surplus Unemployment and Economically Disadvantaged

	July 1984 Thru June 1985							1980 Census	
	Civilian Labor Force	Number of Unemp	Unemp Rate	Number of Excess Unemp	Percent of State Total	Number of Surplus Unemp	Percent of State Total	Number of Econ Disadv All Ages	Percent of State Total
New Mexico	639,110	52,244	8.2%	23,785	100.00%	31,847	100.00%	352,167	100.00%
Bernalillo County - Redr.	238,037	15,275	6.4%	4,563	19.18%	0	0.00%	87,324	24.80%
Navajo Nation	8,418	2,250	26.7%	1,871	7.87%	2,250	7.07%	21,041	5.97%
Balance of State	392,655	34,719	8.8%	17,351	72.95%	29,597	92.93%	243,802	69.23%
Catron County	970	152	15.7%	108	0.45%	152	0.48%	949	0.27%
Chaves County	23,259	1,733	7.5%	686	2.88%	1,733	5.44%	15,274	4.34%
Cibola County - Redr.	8,462	1,759	20.8%	1,378	5.79%	1,759	5.52%	6,895	1.96%
Colfax County	6,874	651	9.5%	342	1.44%	651	2.04%	3,341	0.95%
Curry County	16,240	1,120	6.9%	389	1.64%	1,120	3.52%	10,773	3.06%
De Baca County	925	87	9.4%	45	0.19%	87	0.27%	824	0.23%
Dona Ana County	48,814	3,879	7.9%	1,682	7.07%	3,879	12.18%	31,880	9.05%
Eddy County	21,826	2,180	10.0%	1,198	5.04%	2,180	6.85%	10,714	3.04%
Grant County	10,267	1,347	13.1%	885	3.72%	1,347	4.23%	5,841	1.66%
Guadalupe County	1,551	150	9.7%	80	0.34%	150	0.47%	2,193	0.62%
Harding County	469	36	7.7%	15	0.06%	36	0.11%	390	0.11%
Hidalgo County	2,408	158	6.6%	50	0.21%	158	0.50%	1,622	0.46%
Lea County	26,976	1,443	5.3%	229	0.96%	0	0.00%	11,060	3.14%
Lincoln County	7,573	390	5.1%	49	0.21%	0	0.00%	3,047	0.87%
Los Alamos County	10,655	175	1.6%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1,039	0.30%
Luna County	5,407	744	13.8%	501	2.11%	744	2.34%	5,669	1.61%
McKinley Cty - Redr.	14,670	1,651	11.3%	991	4.17%	1,651	5.18%	21,754	6.18%
Mora County	1,391	348	25.0%	285	1.20%	348	1.09%	2,557	0.73%
Otero County	16,814	1,290	7.7%	533	2.24%	1,290	4.05%	11,708	3.32%
Quay County	4,508	417	9.3%	214	0.90%	417	1.31%	3,098	0.88%
Rio Arriba County	13,218	2,284	17.3%	1,689	7.10%	2,284	7.17%	12,784	3.63%
Roosevelt County	6,992	342	4.9%	27	0.11%	0	0.00%	5,612	1.59%
Sandoval County	20,202	1,499	7.4%	590	2.48%	1,499	4.71%	11,101	3.15%
San Juan Cty - Redr.	28,843	2,928	10.2%	1,630	6.85%	2,928	9.19%	10,860	3.08%
San Miguel County	9,739	1,252	12.9%	814	3.42%	1,252	3.93%	10,169	2.89%
Santa Fe County	47,458	2,631	5.5%	495	2.08%	0	0.00%	16,532	4.69%
Sierra County	2,202	168	7.6%	69	0.29%	168	0.53%	3,600	1.02%
Socorro County - Redr.	5,106	336	6.6%	106	0.45%	336	1.06%	4,240	1.20%
Taos County	10,551	1,945	18.4%	1,470	6.18%	1,945	6.11%	7,835	2.22%
Torrance County	3,117	263	8.4%	123	0.52%	263	0.83%	2,794	0.79%
Union County	2,199	141	6.4%	42	0.18%	0	0.00%	1,608	0.46%
Valencia County - Redr.	12,969	1,220	9.4%	636	2.67%	1,220	3.83%	6,039	1.71%

NEW MEXICO ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED (JTPA), 1980

	AGE 16-21		AGE 22+	
	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL (16-21)	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL (22+)
NEW MEXICO	47,324	100.0	182,797	100.0
Counties				
Bernalillo County	13,032	27.5	46,859	25.6
Catron County	99	0.2	565	0.3
Chaves County	1,603	3.4	8,368	4.6
Cibola County	891	1.9	3812	2.1
Colfax County	315	0.7	1,935	1.1
Curry County	1,253	2.6	5,339	2.9
De Baca County	93	0.2	508	0.3
Dona Ana County	5,360	11.3	15,289	8.4
Eddy County	1,224	2.6	5,765	3.2
Grant County	768	1.6	3,208	1.8
Guadalupe County	272	0.6	1,164	0.6
Harding County	46	0.1	225	0.1
Hidalgo County	165	0.3	793	0.4
Lea County	1,188	2.5	5,440	3.0
Lincoln County	324	0.7	1,692	0.9
Los Alamos County	169	0.4	544	0.3
Luna County	604	1.3	3,298	1.8
McKinley County	3,954	8.4	11,965	6.5
Mora County	393	0.8	1,387	0.8
Otero County	1,386	2.9	5,877	3.2
Quay County	323	0.6	1,736	0.9
Rio Arriba County	1,732	3.7	6,463	3.5
Roosevelt County	850	1.8	3,073	1.7
Sandoval County	1,380	2.9	5,748	3.1
San Juan County	3,447	7.3	10,922	6.0
San Miguel County	1,469	3.1	5,527	3.0
Santa Fe County	1,703	3.6	9,627	5.3
Sierra County	274	0.6	2,507	1.4
Socorro County	821	1.7	2,770	1.5
Taos County	907	1.9	4,324	2.4
Torrance County	269	0.6	1,608	0.9
Union County	171	0.4	869	0.5
Valencia County	839	1.8	3,590	1.9

Source: United States Department of Labor.

WELFARE RECIPIENTS OR ELIGIBLES - MAY 1986

	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL	NUMBER OF PERSONS ELIGIBLE FOR PROGRAM ASSISTANCE /1	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
New Mexico	155,860	100.0%	87,995	100.0%
Bernalillo County	29,234	18.8%	21,187	24.1%
Catron County	220	0.1%	90	0.1%
Chaves County	6,487	4.2%	3,959	4.5%
Cibola County	5,279	3.4%	2,306	2.6%
Colfax County	1,621	1.0%	961	1.1%
Curry County	4,782	3.1%	3,176	3.6%
De Baca County	302	0.2%	190	0.2%
Dona Ana County	14,639	9.4%	7,214	8.2%
Eddy County	4,799	3.1%	2,898	3.3%
Grant County	4,018	2.6%	2,043	2.3%
Guadalupe County	1,020	0.7%	741	0.8%
Harding County	13	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hidalgo County	821	0.5%	566	0.6%
Lea County	5,666	3.6%	2,793	3.2%
Lincoln County	571	0.4%	544	0.6%
Los Alamos County	0	0.0%	46	0.1%
Luna County	3,402	2.2%	1,571	1.8%
McKinley County	15,328	9.8%	6,379	7.2%
Mora County	1,225	0.8%	631	0.7%
Otero County	4,358	2.8%	2,078	2.4%
Quay County	1,528	1.0%	896	1.0%
Rio Arriba County	6,667	4.3%	3,740	4.3%
Roosevelt County	2,373	1.5%	1,336	1.5%
Sandoval County	6,069	3.9%	2,113	2.4%
San Juan County	12,324	7.9%	5,447	6.2%
San Miguel County	4,999	3.2%	3,668	4.2%
Santa Fe County	4,029	2.6%	3,673	4.2%
Sierra County	873	0.6%	704	0.8%
Socorro County	3,134	2.0%	1,326	1.5%
Taos County	4,973	3.2%	2,130	2.4%
Torrance County	1,064	0.7%	580	0.7%
Union County	442	0.3%	332	0.4%
Valencia County	3,600	2.3%	2,671	3.0%
County Unknown	0	0.0%	6	.0%

Source: Human Services Department.

/1 Eligible for Title XIX assistance - includes AFDC, Supplemental Security Income, Institutional, and Other.

TECHNICAL NOTES, DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATORY MATERIALS

The current area manpower, employment, and unemployment information in this publication was compiled from a number of ongoing or special surveys or operational reports by various manpower agencies. An explanation of some of the technical terminology, and the sources of data for various items discussed in this publication are given below.

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

Provides financial assistance to children deprived of support or care due to death, divorce, absence or disability of one or both parents. It also provides for rehabilitation and job placement for children and parents through the Work Incentive Program (WIN) and referral to Vocational Rehabilitation or to Job Services, and for children and/or family services.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Civilian labor force represents the sum of the employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), the unemployed, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. Persons directly involved in labor/management disputes are also counted in labor force totals as unemployed.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

The consumer price index (CPI) is most generally used as a mean determiner of inflation. The index compares what the typical market basket of goods and services costs from month to month and year to year. The change in the index reflects the change in prices, and the percentage change is then taken to represent the rate of inflation.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

The term economically disadvantaged means an individual who A) receives cash welfare payments under a Federal, State, or Local welfare program; B) has, or is a member of a family which has, received a total family income for the six-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of unemployment compensation, child support payments, and welfare payments) which in relation to family size, was not in excess of the higher of 1) the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or 2) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level; C) is receiving food stamps pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1977; D) is a foster child on behalf of whom State or Local government payments are made; or E) in cases permitted by regula-

tions of the Secretary, is an adult handicapped individual whose own income meets the requirements of clause A or B, but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet such requirements.

JTPA
TABLE TO DETERMINE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
CRITERIA COMBINING THE HIGHER OF THE
FEDERAL POVERTY GUIDELINES AND
LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL (LLSIL)

Family Size	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Metro	$5,250	$7,390	$10,140	$12,520	$14,770	$17,280
Non-Metro	$5,250	$7,580	$10,410	$12,850	$15,160	$17,730

For a family of more than six people add to the figure in column (6) $2,510 for each additional person in Metro areas; $2,570 for each additional person in Non-Metro areas (this information is current as of August 1985).

EMPLOYMENT

Employed persons comprise: 1) all those who worked during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family enterprise, and; 2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent.

In addition to nonagricultural wage and salary jobs, estimates are made for agricultural, self-employed, unpaid family, and private household workers. These are added to adjusted nonagricultural wage and salary jobs to determine total persons employed.

These employment figures are then adjusted to a labor area resident-persons employed total by estimates for dual jobholders and commuters.

Estimating procedures for all groups other than nonagricultural wage and salary use, for the most part, non-survey methods.

Total employment is adjusted periodically in line with the annual results of the New Mexico portion of the Current Population Survey household survey.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Provides low-income households with increased food purchasing power to enable them to obtain a more adequate nutritional diet

through a federal program regulated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The food stamp coupons may be exchanged in normal retail grocery outlets for food items.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA)

The purpose of this Act is to establish programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to afford job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals and other individuals facing serious barriers to employment, who are in special need of such training to obtain productive employment.

LABOR AREA

A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city community or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence. Basic emphasis is on the relationship between the worker's place of residence and place of work. Each New Mexico county is considered as a separate labor area except Bernalillo County which makes up the Albuquerque MSA labor market area, Dona Ana County, which makes up the Las Cruces MSA and Los Alamos and Santa Fe Counties which make up the Santa Fe MSA.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the noninstitutionalized population 16 years old and over in the labor force.

LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL (LLSIL)

The lower living standard income level is that income level (adjusted for selected MSA's and regional metropolitan and non-metropolitan differences and family size) determined annually by the Secretary of Labor based upon the most recent lower living standard budget level issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The LLSIL was not revised for FY 1983 by the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) because the Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer publishes the lower family budget data which ETA used to determine the LLSIL. The most recent estimates (1981) showed:

LLSIL BASED ON FAMILY OF FOUR

	70%		100%	
	METRO	NON-METRO	METRO	NON-METRO
Albuquerque	$10,410	-	$14,870	-
Balance of NM	$10,410	$10,310	$14,870	$14,730

METROPOLITAN AREAS

Metropolitan areas of 50,000 or more population are urban places as defined in either the 1970 Census of Population or subsequent census updates. All jurisdictions within the MSA, regardless of size, are considered metropolitan areas.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

The general concept of the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is one of a large population nucleus together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Specifically, an area must either have a city with a population of at least 50,000 or it must have an urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total county (ies) population of at least 100,000.

NEW HIRE

New hire refers to a person on a firm's payroll in the reference quarter who is not on the firm's payroll in any of the previous four quarters.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

New Mexico nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates are developed on a current basis principally from a sample of establishments which report regularly on their employment to this office. They are adjusted periodically to correspond with virtually a complete count of establishments reporting employment in accordance with unemployment insurance laws.

Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the twelfth) and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. The payroll records may count a person more than once to the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period. In addition, the payroll data includes commuters who live outside the labor area, but not commuters who work outside the area. All data in this classification has been converted to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

PER CAPITA INCOME

Per capita personal income is the total personal income of residents divided by the resident population.

PERSONAL INCOME

Personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all sources. It is measured after deduction of personal contributions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs but before deductions of income and other personal taxes. It includes income received from foreign governments. It consists of wage and salary disbursements, various types of supplementary earnings termed other labor income, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, dividends, interest, and government and business transfers.

POVERTY

The poverty concept is a statistical yardstick based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families in relation to their size and composition, sex and age of the family head and number of children under 18 years of age. It was discovered from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's 1955 Survey of Food Consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level was therefore, set at three times the cost of the Economy Food Plan.

POVERTY LEVEL GUIDELINES

Family Size	April 1986 guidelines
1	$5,360
2	$7,240
3	$9,120
4	$11,000
5	$12,880
6	$14,760
7	$16,640
8	$18,520
For each additional family member add	$1,880

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS

Individuals receiving federal, state or local government cash payments for which eligibility is determined by a needs or income test.

SCHOOL DROPOUT

An individual who is neither attending any school nor subject to compulsory attendance laws who has not received a secondary school diploma or certifiation (GED).

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA (SDA)

Is the geographic designation given to an area in which a particular governmental unit is responsible for the administration of Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) funds. New Mexico has three SDAs; Bernalillo County, the Navajo Nation, and the Balance of State. These areas must meet federal guidelines as per the Act.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week (the week including the twelfth of the month), who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Persons who did not look for work because they were on layoff or waiting to start new jobs within the next 30 days are also counted as unemployed. Monthly unemployment data included in this report are conceptually comparable with those released by the U.S. Department of Labor each month for the nation as a whole; however, they are developed on the basis of a slightly different procedure.

The national data are based on a sample of 65,000 households throughout the nation. The survey data for New Mexico statewide is usable only on an annual basis. Estimates for unemployment on a monthly basis are made using operational unemployment insurance data and estimates of workers not covered under unemployment insurance. These monthly estimates are adjusted periodically in line with the annual survey results. Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

WELFARE

Financial assistance, child care and similar services provided by a public agency without charge to its participants.

YEAR, FISCAL AND PROGRAM

Fiscal Year (FY) 1985 is October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985 for most government programs. Program Year PY 1985 is July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985 for the Job Training Partnership Act programs. Fiscal Year (FY) 1986 is October 1, 1985 to September 30, 1986 for most government programs. Program Year PY 1986 is July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986 for the Job Training Partnership Act programs.